

THE TIMES Tomorrow

The Churchill industry Peter Hennessy explores the continuing boom in Churchillian being snatched up by a new growing bulldog breed. Home grown fashion Suzy Menkes looks at the changing trend in British clothing and concludes that the old wave is receding. Computer horizons Looking at Sperry's interest in Trilogy, David Hewson's continuing love story, and a surprising development in darkest Islington. Ascot hopes Lester Figgott seeks his eighteenth Royal Ascot jockeys' title, Michael Phillips previews.

World Cup record for W Indian

Winston Davis, a fast bowler playing his first Prudential World Cup game, took a record seven wickets for 51 runs to lead West Indies to a 101-run win over Australia on a Headingley pitch criticized by the captains as unsuitable for top-class cricket. At Queen's Club, Jimmy Connors beat John McEnroe in straight sets to win the Stella Artois tennis tournament. Pages 19, 20, 26

Lebanon nears brink again

Despite King Fahd's appeal to Arab states for moderation, the drift to a further conflict in Lebanon continues. Pressure is mounting in Israel for Mr Begin to halt the death toll of Israeli troops which has now reached 500. Page 4

John Brown selling off

John Brown, the troubled engineering group, is negotiating to sell its successful gas turbine division. Hawker Siddeley is favourite to buy. Page 15

Rate pact doubt

An informal agreement between local Conservative leaders and Mr Tom King when he was Secretary of State for the Environment, on the Government's plan to control rate levies is threatened by Mr King's replacement. Page 3

FINANCIAL TIMES

The printing union involved in a pay dispute at the Financial Times had talks with Acas, but the newspaper is unlikely to reappear before the end of this week at the earliest. Page 2

Polish arrests

Police have arrested 10 Solidarity activists in a swoop in Southern Poland, and closed a radio station and three publishing houses, only a week before the Pope is due to visit Cracow. Page 6

Rower search

Heavy seas are hampering the search off Australia's Great Barrier Reef for Peter Bird, the London rower who has crossed the Pacific alone. Back page

Brazil austerity

Brazil has announced its austerity package of tax rises and spending cuts aimed at persuading the International Monetary Fund to grant it a \$411m loan. Page 15

Spectators shot

Irritated by the insults of spectators, guard at a football match in Catania, Sicily, went home, bought back an automatic shotgun and emptied it at them. Toll: one dead and 25 injured.

Shear violence

A sheep shearer "war" terrorized the New South Wales town of Walgett for the second time in two weeks. Some 80 shearers fought for two hours after a dispute following a recent strike. Page 6

Leader page 11
Letters: On election afterthoughts, from the Rev Dr K. Slack, and others; nuclear arms, from Mr C. Norton, and others. Leading articles: Cheaper money; Carving the joint; Minorities.

Features, pages 8, 9, 10
Peter Stothard on the rise of Nigel Lawson; Speaker Thomas offers advice to his successor; Julie Davidson tells how she fell in love with Oxford; the best of British fashion; Spectrum reports on Wimbledon.

Obituary, page 12
Mr Ghanshyamdas Birla, Sir Gerald Cressy

Home News 2, 3
Overseas 12, 13
Sports 14, 15
Business 15-18
Court 26
Crossword 26
Diary 19
Events 26

Union chief deprives Foot of dignified exit

Kinnock heads the field in Labour leadership battle

● The Labour leadership tussle began yesterday when it was announced that Mr Michael Foot would not seek re-election.
● Mr Neil Kinnock seems well ahead of Mr Roy Hattersley in the race. Mr Peter Shore said he too would stand.
● Conservatives received with awe Mrs Thatcher's dismissal of Mr Francis Pym from the Foreign Office.

● Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the Commons, is expected to be made an hereditary peer like Mr William Whitelaw.
● The Provisional Sinn Féin victor in Belfast, west, Mr Gerry Adams, intends to visit London soon.
● President Mitterrand of France was among politicians who congratulated Mrs Thatcher on the Tory election victory.

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Within minutes of the announcement yesterday that Mr Michael Foot would not be seeking re-election for the leadership of the Labour Party, senior party sources were stating that Mr Neil Kinnock was already well ahead in the race for the succession. He was said to be ahead by as much as two-to-one in the electoral college which will choose between the contenders on October 2.

But Mr Hattersley's supporters believe that they still have everything to fight for, pitting the Cabinet experience of their candidate against the inexperience of Mr Kinnock, who has never served as a government minister. It was also being said that while Mr Kinnock would naturally be tarred with the policies and the style of his mentor, Mr Michael Foot, his challenger would campaign for a fundamental change of direction for the party, taking it back to the electorate which so decisively rejected it in last week's general election.

Yesterday's leadership development began, characteristically, with a surprise announcement at midday from Mr Clive Jenkins, leader of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, the white-collar union, stating that Mr Foot had declined his union's nomination for the leadership.

Mr Foot was, thereby, instantly deprived of the dignified exit which he had hoped to make, when the Commons reassembled on Wednesday.

Instead, Mr Jenkins fired the starting pistol just as Mr Peter

Shore was about to be interviewed on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World*. Told the news, Mr Shore announced that he would be standing.

He said that the party had shown an elitist contempt for the electorate, that it had consequently "lost the eighties", and that it must now start to debate the nature of the post-capitalist society in order to win back the 100 to 125 seats necessary to get a Commons majority at the next general election.

Mr Jenkins came next, saying in an interview on BBC radio's *World This Week* that his union would be nominating Mr Kinnock because of his dash, sparkle, youth, persuasive qualities, and because "he would support all of the major items in the party's platform, which we have supported".

Mr Kinnock said on the same programme that he was daunted rather than frightened by the prospect of such high office. He also made an ambiguous comment about the leadership of the party - "that does not exclusively mean, of course, the leader of the party" - which some people took as an indication that he might be willing the serves as deputy to Mr Hattersley, if he failed to win the leadership.

It had, indeed, emerged

meanwhile that Mr Denis Healey would not be staying on as deputy leader.

But there was some doubt about the possibilities of a leadership ticket. Although the party constitution says that leadership and deputy leadership elections take place "consecutively", and although candidates may be nominated for both, union and constituency parties may find it difficult to choose permutations for an advance mandate, unless agreement could be reached in advance on a Hattersley-Kinnock, Kinnock-Hattersley ticket.

Mr Hattersley said in Channel 4's *Face the Press* programme that there had been a lot of talk about such a "dream ticket", but he added: "In a democratic movement you can not arrange things that way. There has to be a ballot and I am sure Neil Kinnock will be a candidate for the leadership and I shall be a candidate for the leadership, too and we will have to find out what democracy decides".

Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow environment spokesman, and Mr Denzil Davies, shadow Welsh spokesman, both throw in their names into the deputy leadership battle.

● Corak: 6-4 Neil Kinnock, 5-2 Roy Hattersley, 7-2 Peter Shore, 5-1 Denis Healey, 10-1 Gerald Kaufman, 16-1 John Silkin. ● Lead: 11-8 Roy Hattersley, 6-2 Neil Kinnock, 5-1 Peter Shore, 8-1 Denis Healey, 10-1 Gerald Kaufman, 16-1 John Silkin, 20-1 Mr. William Hill: even Neil Kinnock, 7-4 Roy Hattersley, 7-2 Peter Shore.

Tory MPs doubt justice of Pym's dismissal

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor



Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday before he flew to Luxembourg for a European Community meeting.

The Conservative Party received with awe yesterday the news of Mrs Thatcher's dismissal of Mr Francis Pym as Foreign Secretary.

No MP questioned her right to remove him, but some doubted the wisdom and many the justice of so rewarding a man who took on the job at the height of the Falklands crisis and served industriously and loyally.

Mr Pym made no comment yesterday, but Viscount Whitelaw, as Mr William Whitelaw is to become, defended the Prime Minister's action in a frank discussion on BBC radio.

After saying it was important that the Prime Minister should have close personal relations with those with whom she attended international conferences, Mr Whitelaw said: "In politics sometimes there is personal difficulty - not difference, but difficulty. I think then there is no use perpetuating it".

Mr Whitelaw then reflected the pressure that has been exerted over some months, and was apparently still continuing yesterday, to persuade Mr Pym to accept nomination for election on Wednesday as Speaker of the House of Commons. He compared his position with that of Mr Selwyn Lloyd, dismissed from the Foreign Office by Harold Macmillan in 1962, and who later became Speaker. Mr Whitelaw said he hoped Mr Pym's talents would be used.

Mr Pym does not intend to be removed from active politics. Indeed, such anger

surprised in the party. Mr Nigel Lawson's appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer has received broad approval on the grounds of his undoubted competence and toughness, although his admirers include some who believe him too headstrong.

Sir Geoffrey Howe also appears to enjoy the confidence of most of his colleagues in his new role as Foreign Secretary. The immediate problem, and in the Prime Minister's eyes a most pressing one, is Britain's relations within the European Community and in particular the permanent adjustment to the structure of the budget, where Sir Geoffrey's considerable experience of international financial negotiations may prove invaluable.

Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, also has admirers among members of all groups in the party.

The right respect him as a firm exponent of the Treasury's money policies. The left believe him to have sound social reforming instincts and likely, in particular, to preserve the right balance between increasing the effectiveness of the police and safeguarding civil liberties.

The further list of changes in the middle and junior ranks of the Government, to be announced today, will be scrutinized by newly-elected and re-elected Conservative MPs to see whether the Prime Minister has kept her repeated promises to ensure that all sections of her party are fully represented.

The elevation of Mr Whitelaw and Mr Thomas marks a return to the hereditary principle for honours which fell into disuse after 1964.

Mrs Thatcher has decided to appoint a number of hereditary peers and has discussed the matter openly among her close aides in the last 18 months. She has chosen men whose contributions to national life have been outstanding as the first two to minimize controversy.

The first two hereditary peers have no direct heirs. The Prime Minister intends to enable two or three more people without heirs before extending the honour to those with offspring to benefit.

Mrs Thatcher is determined, however, that hereditary peerages should be granted only to those who have given exceptional public service.

Likely future candidates are Sir Keith Joseph and Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone.

The peerage for Mr Whitelaw solves a difficult political problem for the Prime Minister. The former Home Secretary has been reluctant to accept a life peerage.

Mr Thomas will receive his hereditary peerage as a reward for putting off his retirement. Mrs Thatcher had hoped that Mr Francis Pym would succeed Mr Thomas, but he has made it clear that he does not want the post and the favourites are now Mr Bernard Weatherill, the deputy speaker and Mr Norman St John Stevas.

New order, old standards, page 10



Front runners: Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday at his home in Ealing, west London, Mr Roy Hattersley, and Mr Peter Shore.

Speaker Thomas to become a viscount

By Nicholas Wapshott

Mr George Thomas, the Speaker of the House of Commons, is expected to be made an hereditary peer once his successor is elected on Wednesday. He is likely to be created a viscount, like Mr William Whitelaw, the new Leader of the Lords, whose hereditary peerage was announced at the weekend.

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New order, old standards, page 10

Mitterrand welcomes Thatcher victory

By Our Foreign Staff

Analysts and politicians round the world spent the weekend pronouncing their verdicts on Mrs Margaret Thatcher's election success.

From Moscow, *Pravda* said the Conservative landslide followed "an unprecedented manipulation of public opinion" by the Thatcher government.

The London correspondent of the New China news agency commented that Conservative policies had proved "more or less suitable" to Britain. Though at odds with Mrs Thatcher's policies on Hong Kong and the Falkland Islands, Chinese leaders are believed privately to welcome the Prime Minister's victory.

Senor Nicanor Costa Mendez, Argentina's foreign minister during the Falklands conflict, said on radio: "Margaret Thatcher is a great leader, although I detest her because she behaved very badly with us. But I must recognize that she is a political leader of the highest category".

President Mitterrand of France sent congratulations to Mrs Thatcher on Saturday, saying: "I welcome the chance to continue our common effort towards cooperation and friendship between Britain and Great Britain".

It is an open secret in Paris that, despite wide economic and social policy differences, the socialist President wished for a Thatcher victory to bolster European defence and Britain's Common Market commitment.

In Brussels, there was relief tempered with apprehension at the convincing Conservative win. While ending uncertainty about Britain's commitment to the EEC and Nato, the victory revived concern that Mrs Thatcher is prepared to force the Community into bankruptcy unless she gets her way over Britain's EEC budget rebate.

Spanish court orders release of Harrier

From Richard Wigg, Santa Cruz, Tenerife

A Spanish maritime court has ordered the release of the Royal Navy's Sea Harrier which made a forced landing on a cargo vessel in the Atlantic last week. It ruled that, as property of another state, the aircraft could not be held while a salvage dispute continued.

Lawyers representing the Defence Ministry and the Spanish authorities will meet today in Madrid to decide the release procedures. Royal Naval technicians will be standing by here ready to lift the aircraft from the Spanish ship, *Araigo*.

The BP tanker, British Tay, chartered by the Defence Ministry to bring the Harrier back to Britain and diverted to Madeira, is also expected to dock here later today.

As confirmation of the Central Maritime Court's decision on Saturday night reached here yesterday Commander Paul Madge, head of the Navy's party, said: "We are very pleased at the cooperation of all the Spanish authorities".

The decision taken by a court headed by a Spanish admiral with seven serving officers and one representative of the Merchant Navy, meant the British Government's argument, put by lawyers on Friday, of sovereign immunity, had been accepted.

The release is entirely separate, however, from the issue of

compensation for salvage, as a Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized in Madrid.

Lawyers representing the British Government and the Garcia Minaur line, owners of the *Araigo*, today will resume negotiations, which were deadlocked on Friday.

Lawyers involved were emphasizing yesterday that no immediate settlement is in sight on the basic dispute over whether the jurisdiction is to be entirely Spanish or if there is to be possible recourse later to international arbitration.

After emphasizing that all assistance will be given over the release of the Harrier, the Foreign Ministry spokesman commented: "It is another matter that the two parties reach agreement in a few days or not over whether it was a forced landing, a salvage operation or something else in legal terms".

Señor Alfonso Garcia Minaur, the proprietor of the line, claimed at the weekend here that no sums of money had yet been discussed. According to local newspaper reports up to half the value of a ship or an aircraft could be paid to the rescuers under a Spanish 1962 law on salvage, with the crews involved obtaining two thirds of the money involved.

The current replacement cost of a Sea Harrier is about £8m.

Canadian Tories pick new leader

From John Best, Ottawa

The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada, still trying to find the formula for a successful return to power, has got rid of Mr Joe Clark as leader and chosen Mr Brian Mulroney to succeed him.

With the Conservatives well ahead of Mr Trudeau's ruling Liberals in opinion polls, Mr Mulroney could well become the next Prime Minister. He defeated Mr Clark on the fourth ballot on Saturday night at the end of a gruelling eight-hour voting marathon here. The vote was 1,384 to 1,323.

The choice of Mr Mulroney, aged 44, was an historic one, since it marked the first time that the Tories had chosen a leader from the mostly French-speaking province of Quebec, long a disaster area in terms of Tory electoral fortunes.

The elections marked the end of a process that began in late January when Mr Clark, dissatisfied with 67 per cent vote of confidence he obtained at a party convention in Winnipeg, and tired of constant sniping at his leadership, decided to stake all on a full-fledged leadership review.

The spotlight will soon shift to the governing Liberals and Mr Trudeau, aged 63, who has been Prime Minister since 1968 except for about nine months. He promised to resign before the next election, expected late next year. Profile, page 5

Altogether eight candidates went after the job which Mr Clark, aged 44, the former Prime Minister from Alberta, had held for seven years.

Mr David Crombie, MP and former mayor of Toronto, was forced out after the second ballot, when he got only 67 votes, and threw his support behind Mr John Crosbie, an MP from Newfoundland and former Finance Minister.

However, it was not enough to save Mr Crosbie who was dropped after running third on each of the first three ballots.

Supporters of Mr Clark wept openly and profusely as the defeated leader, his wife Maureen standing dry-eyed beside him, conceded to Mr Mulroney and called on the party to unite behind him. Mr Mulroney, in his turn, said Mr Clark had served the party with honour and courage.

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Is this the only way to choose a low-priced wine?

The French don't believe in taking chances with their wine. Even with a low-priced wine like Vin de Pays, they insist on stringent controls at every stage, from the vine to the final product.

In fact, the only people who have to taste Vins de Pays "blind" are the French Government inspectors (not you).

Wherever you see the words 'Vin de Pays' on the label, you'll find consistently good, everyday wines that retain all their local character. And they certainly didn't get like that by chance.

Vin extraordinaire at a vin ordinaire price.



Unions want Kinnock and Hattersley as Labour leaders

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Britain's top trade unionists were last night narrowing their bets to a two-horse race for the leadership of the Labour Party after Mr Michael Foot announced his intention to stand down.

Strong support grew yesterday for the idea that the party should "skip a generation" and go for comparative youngsters, Mr Roy Hattersley, aged 50, or Mr Neil Kinnock, aged 41.

The unions have a 40 per cent share of the electoral college vote for the leader, with 30 per cent each for MPs and constituencies.

Right and left were yesterday split over the choice. Two right-wingers, Mr David Basset, leader of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union (GMBATU), and Mr Gavin Laid, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, backed Mr Hattersley as leader, with Mr Kinnock as deputy.

The Welsh left-wingers, Mr Clive Jenkins, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, and Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, favoured their compatriot, Mr Kinnock, as leader.

The executive of the transport union said they recommended Mr Evans's choice for the biennial delegate conference.

Each union has a block vote in proportion to its affiliated membership. So the transport workers, the largest union, with 1,250,000 members, will carry substantial weight. The million-strong engineering union is the second largest and GMBATU the third largest with 865,000.

The first news of Mr Foot's decision to resign came in a statement to the Press Association from Mr Jenkins, whose union yesterday nominated the present leader for reelection. Mr Foot refused and revealed his intention to stand down.

Mr Jenkins expressed "respect and affection" for Mr Foot and said he regretted his decision not to stand.

Mr Foot told Mr Jenkins, however, that he would stay on until the election at the party conference in October.

Mr Jenkins said: "Mr Kinnock has been invited to accept our nomination for leadership of the Labour Party and has accepted 'with enormous gratitude and pride'."

He told *The Times*: "We thought Neil was an attractive politically sensitive person with a great regard for the Labour Party and democracy, and was capable of attracting back the

people who split away from us."

Speaking on the Channel 4 programme *Union World*, Mr Basset, chairman of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory, which gave £2.25m towards the election campaign, said: "I will tell you who I think ought to be the leadership team - it ought to be Kinnock and Hattersley."

"I think we have got to skip a generation. We have now got to start fighting the next election. That team, I think, is a winning team. I think that if you take that team then Hattersley should be the leader because he has got ministerial experience and indeed has been in charge of a department, whereas Kinnock has not."

Mr Laid said that he was not so concerned about ministerial experience but agreed with Mr Basset's choice. "Certainly, what we have got to project is progressive dynamism, some of the things we have failed to do in the last election, and I think we have two excellent men to do just that."

Mr Laid added: "The great test is October. If the Labour Party go further down the road, if we follow the advocates of civil unrest, political strikes, then it is the death knell of the Labour Party."



Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, who is aged 43 and entered Parliament in February, 1974, as MP for Cleveland and Whitby and now represents Richmond, Yorkshire. He was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School, Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Yale University, and was called to the Bar in 1962. He was Minister of State at the Home Office under Mr Whitelaw (Photograph: John Voce).

BR poser for new minister

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The most urgent task facing Mr Tom King, the new Secretary of State for Transport, is the appointment of a new British Railways Board chairman.

Sir Peter Parker due to retire in September but after months of searching by Mr David Howell, Mr King's predecessor, no clear candidate had emerged. If the Prime Minister's preference for an outside man is to be followed, the appointment must be made within weeks. But the imminence of Sir Peter's departure may mean that ideas of appointing an industrialist in the same mould as Mr Ian MacGregor will have to be dropped.

The choice could then be between Mr Norman Payne, chairman of the British Airports Authority, and Mr Robert Reid,

Sir Peter's deputy and chief executive at British Rail.

Mr Reid's chances have improved in recent months as various outsiders were either found wanting or refused the job. They included Sir Hector Lane, chairman of United Biscuits, Sir Michael Edwards, former chairman of BL, Sir John Hoskyns, former adviser to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Howell, Sir Ronin Ibbotson, former head of the Central Policy Review Staff, Mr Peter Lazarus, permanent Secretary at the Department of Transport, and deputy, Mr John Palmer, former head of the railways directors there.

Now Mr Reid's main rival is Mr Payne. Although he is not strictly speaking a tough industrialist of the kind Mrs Thatcher wants to run British Rail, Mr

Payne has been a considerable success at the airports authority, now due for some form of privatization after years of profitable operation.

He may also have the backing of Sir John King, the British always chairman. The two men have had their differences over Sir John's desire for a fifth terminal at Heathrow operated by British Airways, instead of an expansion of Stansted airport.

Sir John, who was made a life peer in the Queen's Birthday Honours, would be pleased to see Mr Payne move to the railways and is believed to be pressing his candidature strongly through his close relationship with Mrs Thatcher.

Successful industrialists are unlikely to be attracted to the railways job because there is little chance of success.

Runcie says he has every right to vote

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday defended his right as a private citizen to vote in the general election, in spite of sitting in the House of Lords.

Dr Robert Runcie, whose decision to vote in the constituency of Vauxhall, south London, caused a flurry in legal and ecclesiastical circles, said he took legal advice on his right to vote when he was bishop of St Albans in 1979. He had been told he could.

A constitutional lawyer told him he was not a peer of the realm, barred from voting by a nineteenth-century statute, but a spiritual peer, he said on the BBC programme *Weekend World*, on Radio 4. There was no difference between bishops and archbishops in that respect.

The polling card had arrived in the normal way at Lambeth Palace, for R. A. Runcie, and also for his wife and children. As archbishop, he added, he should be cautious of the danger of being identified with party politics.

"But when it comes to an election, if one is given the right in private to express your view on a particular candidate, you have every right to do so and it does not inhibit your public representative role."

Dr Runcie did not disclose that private view yesterday. Publicly, he said, he did not regard himself as putting either a right or left-wing point of view.

Meanwhile, lawyers and churchmen delved into authorities for guidance on this previously unraised issue. According to Mr Frank Robson, Dr Runcie's legal adviser, the matter was not clear, but Halsbury's *Laws of England* seemed to indicate that lords spiritual were in a different position from lords temporal.

That states that bishops are not peers of the realm; they are lords spiritual of Parliament. But the Home Office said the authority was *Parker's Conduct of Parliamentary Elections*, which says that "presumably" lords spiritual are subject to the same rules on voting as other lords, and cannot therefore vote in general elections.

But all agree that the matter would have to be determined in the courts. For the present, however, it is likely to remain a legal debating point.

Mr Terry Waite, personal adviser to Dr Runcie, said that a challenger would have to show first that the archbishop voted, knowing he was "disbarred"; and secondly, that this materially affected the outcome of the election. "He would have a hard job with a Labour majority in Vauxhall of nearly 8,000."

Late results
CARRICK, CUMNOCK & DOON
V. VALLEY
Electorate 55,925
% vote
Foulkes, G (Lab) 21,394 51
McInnes, J (Con) 10,024 24
Logan, R (SDP/AU) 7,421 17
Wylie, R (SNP) 2,694 6
Lab majority 11,370 27.4
Total vote 41,533 Turnout 74.3%

HARROW EAST
Electorate 79,926
% vote
Pykes, H (Con) 28,834 49.8
Haine, R (Lab) 16,166 27.9
Brigh, D (Lab) 12,941 22.3
Con majority 12,668 21.9
Total vote 57,941 Turnout 72.5%

RENFREW WEST AND INVERCLYDE
Electorate 53,510
% vote
McCurley, Mrs A (Con) 13,669 32.7
"Mason, J D (SDP/AU) 12,347 29.5
Doherty, G (Lab) 12,139 29.0
Taylor, W (SNP) 3,653 8.7
Con majority 1,322 3.2
Total vote 41,808 Turnout 78.1%

Science report

Enigma on a remote Russian island

By the staff of *Nature*

American weather satellite have photographed what appears to be a volcanic eruption on a remote island in the Soviet Union in an area where present tectonic theory predicts no volcanic activity.

The eruption-like plume emanating from the north-eastern corner of Bennett Island, almost 600km north of the Siberian mainland, was first spotted on February 18 by scientists from the US National Weather Service in Anchorage, Alaska, on infrared images routinely obtained by the NOAA-6 weather satellite.

The plume was then about 250km long and roughly seven kilometres high, almost penetrating the stratosphere. Subsequent satellite images showed that the activity quickly ceased, but started up again on April 8.

Close inspection of the images suggests that the plume emanates from two or three separate volcanic vents. One of them appears to be about 15km offshore from the island, in an ice-covered area where the ocean depth is less than 100m.

Although the appearance of the plume resembles that of a volcanic eruption, the event remains somewhat enigmatic. Satellite records from the Geophysical Institute of Alaska, which would be expected to register any volcanic activity or accompanying earthquakes, show nothing.

Air samples from Barrow, Alaska, directly downwind of Bennett Island, failed to detect the higher than usual levels of trace metals which are often released during eruptions.

On the other hand, the power released during the event is thought to be too large to be explained by a fire, as is the height to which the plume penetrated the atmosphere.

If the events seen by the satellite really are volcanic eruptions, it will come as a surprise to geologists. The little that is known of the geology of the island suggests no previous eruptive activity and the island is far from the margins of tectonic plates, which are the most common sites for volcanoes. The nearest "documented" eruption is some 1,300km distant on the Asian mainland.

If Soviet scientists provide direct confirmation of volcanic activity on Bennett Island it will become necessary for geologists to reassess their understanding of the processes that have formed the earth's crust in Arctic regions.

Source: *Eos*, vol 64, p377 (May 17, 1983).
©Nature Times News Service, 1983.

Pym wins a place in history

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Francis Pym leaves the Cabinet sure of a place in history as the man who stood at the Prime Minister's side during the Falklands war, or shrouded round the world on her behalf.

But that place is in danger of remaining in a state of half eclipse, overshadowed by the style and achievement of the man whom he succeeded at the Foreign Office, Lord Carrington. Seldom can two Foreign Secretaries in succession have left in such dramatic circumstances.

At the Ministry of Defence Mr Pym will be remembered chiefly as the Secretary of State who ordered a replacement for Polaris, fought bravely against the budgetary cuts to pay for it - and was swiftly moved on for his pains. But his reputation at both departments is that of a nice man, honest and politically unaware, who, nonetheless, lacked the confidence to cope with some of the complexities of modern military technology and foreign intrigue. Whitehall's Sir Humphrey Appleby could get away with a patient "no minister" all too often.

It was his failure to match up to the Prime Minister, who as every Under-Secretary knows can often be diverted only by full frontal confrontation.



Mr Pym: Failed to match up to the Prime Minister.

tion, which partly diminished the influence of the Foreign Office at No 10, and led ultimately to his own dismissal.

It remains to be seen how the earnest, unadorned style of Sir Geoffrey Howe, his successor, will cope with the intellectual arrogance which can still be a fault at the Foreign Office.

One diplomatic comment yesterday: "First impressions are favourable. He has got a first-class mind and much of our work is dull and laborious anyway. It is not all glittering prizes."

Sir Geoffrey inherits a

range of issues, some of which will be familiar and others less so. He starts by attending today's Community Foreign Affairs Council meeting in Luxembourg, where the predominant argument will involve Britain's budgetary contribution rebate, not exactly a fresh problem for a former Chancellor. Sir Geoffrey flew there yesterday from RAF Northolt, a team of senior advisers briefing him on the HS125 aircraft.

There follows next week-end's European Council meeting at Stuttgart, where he will probably be accompanied by Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nigel Lawson, his successor at the Treasury. Then there is yet another Foreign Affairs council and more and more Community business as the West Germans prepare to hand over the presidency of the council to Greece.

British relations with Latin America in advance of progress towards a more permanent solution for the Falkland Islands remains high on the agenda of any foreign secretary. So does Gibraltar and implementation of the Lisbon agreement with Spain and the talks now going on with China, about the status of Hongkong.

In terms of personal happiness and stress, perhaps Mr Pym has been given the better deal.

Union in FT dispute has Acas talks

By Our Labour Reporter

The *Financial Times* is unlikely to be published before the end of this week, a union leader predicted yesterday.

The newspaper failed to appear this morning for the thirteenth successive day because of a pay dispute involving 18 members of the National Graphical Association (NGA).

Mr George Jerrom, NGA national officer for Fleet Street, said he had been in contact with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) over

the weekend and hoped that further talks with the company would be arranged today.

But he added: "Further meetings must be on the basis that we do not tread the same fruitless path we trod in 70 hours of negotiations last week."

He said the two sides were within a "whisper" of a compromise over the union's claim for a £17-a-week rise which would have taken his men to £322.

At one point last week union negotiators understood that the company intended to offer the rise as a consolidated bonus payment, which would not be regarded as a simple increase in the basic rate and would therefore, not, be taken into account in overtime calculations.

Mr Jerrom said such a deal would have been the basis for an agreement, and would not have led the rival print union, Sogat '82, to seek further talks over differentials.

Mr William Whitelaw, who becomes a Viscount on his appointment as Leader of the House of Lords, is 64 and has been MP for Penrith and the Border since 1955.

A farmer and landowner, his first government post was as a junior whip.

In government he was successively leader of the Commons, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and Secretary of State for Employment. He became chairman of the party in opposition in 1974, and the following year, after contesting the leadership, became deputy leader.

When Mrs Thatcher formed her first administration in 1979 he was appointed Home Secretary

Mr Nigel Lawson wrote in *The Times* almost five years ago that the nation needed "a long-term stabilization programme to defeat inflation, recreate business confidence and provide a favourable climate for economic growth."

As Chancellor he is set to become one of the key-figures in British politics. He owes his position to the personal patronage of Mrs Thatcher. Mr Lawson at 51, has been made one of the chief tacticians in the process of "rolling back the power of the state". Drawn into Conservative politics as a speechwriter for Mr Harold Macmillan, he had to wait until 1974 to find a winnable seat. He was Financial Secretary

Mr Cecil Parkinson campaigned for Labour in the 1950 general election. The son of a Lancashire railwayman, he declared himself a Labour supporter when a pupil at Lancaster Grammar School.

None of that background is visible today. He is one of the senior figures in the new Government who owe their advancement to the patronage of the Prime Minister.

Ten years ago he was parliamentary private secretary to a junior minister in the Department of Trade and Industry. Now he is head of that resurrected mega-ministry. He became chairman of the Conservative party with a Cabinet seat in 1981.



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After 20 years

Police in Cheshire have charged a man with a murder that has remained unsolved for more than twenty years. He is to appear before Macclesfield magistrates today charged with murder at Wilmslow between October 27, 1960, and December 31, 1962.

Correction

Mr Alfred Sherman, who was knighted in the Queen's Birthday Honours, is a member of the staff of the Centre for Policy Studies, not the Central Policy Review Staff.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium
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Tory 'deal' on rates is threatened by King's Cabinet switch

By David Walker
Local Government Correspondent

The appointment of a new Secretary of State for the Environment has threatened a private and informal deal by Mr Tom King with local Tory leaders over the Government's plan to take direct control over rate levies.

In a sequence of pre-election meetings between Mr King and Tory leaders of the three counties and the districts an "understanding" was reached that there would be no embarrassing opposition to the rates plan, provided the Department of the Environment could guarantee that most of the counties and districts would not, on the basis of 1983-84 figures, be adversely affected.

For the Association of District Councils its chairman, Mr Ian McCallum, promised loyalty to the Government.

Mr King, who has become Secretary of State for Transport, said the Government would get away with little more than a few rhetorical outbursts.

Mr King was told there would be no repetition of the sustained campaign against legislation in the autumn of 1981, when a measure to control rate rises was abandoned by the Government.

But the replacement of Mr



Mr McCallum: Promised loyalty to the Government.

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constitutional implications of the Government's proposals.

Although Mr King was always careful in what he said there was speculation yesterday in the local press that a lack of enthusiasm for hammering the councils might have been one reason for his removal.

It remains to be seen how quickly Mr Patrick Jenkin, the new Secretary of State, will move to affirm Mr King's commitments. The advantages of such a deal are that it splits the local government camp.

Vocal opposition to the rates plan would be likely to come from the Labour-dominated Association of Metropolitan Councils and from authorities such as Sheffield and the Greater London Council, which would be in the front line of those levying rates above the Government's target.

Mr Jenkin cannot take the loyalty of the counties for granted. The annual elections for the top posts in Association of County Councils will be held soon. The Tory advocates of a more critical line towards government plans are unlikely to make much headway.

But people such as Mr Ian Grange, of Kent, who accept the Government's plans without qualification are also likely to fare badly.



Taking the air: Kim Nielsen, of Poole, in Dorset, leaving Bognor Regis Pier yesterday during the twelfth international birdman rally, in which competitors attempted to fly for 50 metres or more. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Ministry's closing down sale

The last of the huge Ministry of Defence auctions, which began in 1946 with the sale of war surplus stock, will be held in Nottinghamshire this week. It is expected to yield well over £1m. (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

For more than 35 years national sales have been held at the ministry's Ruddington depot, which is due to close shortly. This week's will be the 179th, and total proceeds since 1946 are put at well over £100m, worth perhaps £1,000m at today's values.

Although, in the early days sales covered everything from tanks to razor blades, recently the emphasis has narrowed to vehicles and plant, with rarely fewer than 1,000 vehicles in a sale.

Now the system is being changed, with auction firms being appointed to deal with sales in individual regions.

Strikes may shut schools

Schools throughout Cambridgeshire may be shut down this week because of indefinite strikes by cleaners and caretakers in protest over county council plans to bring in private contractors.

Staff have stopped work at one secondary and two primary schools and the public service union, NUPE, gave a warning yesterday that others will be affected over the next few days.

Call to set up media ministry

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, President of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, has called on the Prime Minister to set up "a matter of urgency" a new ministry, separate from the Home Office, for broadcasting and the electronic media.

In a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher she says the importance of cable television and broadcasting by satellite calls for a "fundamental reappraisal" of the position.

Blast death

Mr Wilfred King, aged 36, of Chapel Road, Prestwich, has died after an explosion damaged a house in which he was carrying out improvement work. He was in the house when it exploded in flames.

Climber killed

Mr Nicholas Woods, aged 30, of Leominster, near Hereford, fell to his death from a rockface in Snowdonia on Saturday after leaving his party to return up the face for equipment that had been left behind.

Poison stolen

A five-litre drum of paraquat weedkiller has been stolen from a lorry in Glasgow. The white drum is marked "Poisonous". Police say any quantity consumed could be fatal.

'Misuse' of computers in schools

Britain has the highest number of home computers per person of any country in the world, but parents do not understand them, and teachers are little better informed, Mr Raymond Hammond, a computer expert, claims.

Many schools are misusing computers and "ignorance and confusion are creating 'code junkies' out of some teenage programmers, whilst withholding vital computer assistance from others," he says in a book published today.

Children should be introduced to computers in the nursery and the machine should then be used as a general tool and spur to learning, rather than for specific subjects and projects, Mr Hammond says.

"Our children are learning something which did not exist as a classroom subject until 1980, and teachers and parents are finding themselves in the embarrassing position of lagging behind the children they are supposed to lead."

"Computers threaten to open up a gulf far wider than the 'generation gap' that was talked about so much in the 1960s. Before long our society will be divided into the computer literate and the rest."

He says that many teachers are "totally ignorant" about computers, and they do not appear to be responding well to the challenge to learn. *Computers and Your Child* (Century, £5.95 paperback).

Travelcard 'invasion of privacy' denied

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The sole purpose of the card, London Transport said, is to combat fraud by discouraging holders from lending Travelcards to the next-door neighbour when they are not using it.

Since fraud is believed to cost London Transport at least £30m a year, that is a necessary measure.

Mr Dixon counters that the photocard is ineffective against fraud because it does not affect the main forms, such as over-riding.

Runaway sales of the Travelcard since its launching as part of the new cheaper fare deal last month suggest the committee's is a minority view. More than 200,000 have been sold London Transport estimates, and the target of 500,000 by the summer looks certain to be reached.

The response has been so good that London Transport is planning to extend the system from weekly, monthly and yearly Travelcards to daily and even parts of a day.

One of the best sellers is the £18 monthly two-zone pass, which takes the inner suburban commuter to and from work and allows unlimited daytime travel to the central area. For an outer suburban commuter the same card would cost £28 30p.

The cheapest card is £2.80 for a week's one-zone travel away from the centre, and a year's unlimited travel on bus and Tube throughout Greater London costs £480.

Computer gives warning of transplant rejection

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A medical research team has devised a computer system that can detect rejection of transplanted organs before an experienced physician is able to do so.

An account of the development, which involves the kidney transplant unit at City Hospital, Nottingham, the medical information technology unit at Queen's Medical Centre in Nottingham, and the department of mathematics of Nottingham University, is de-

scribed in the *British Medical Journal*.

The experiment compared the performance of doctors with the accuracy of a computer programme that includes an advanced method of statistical analysis called the Multiprocess Kalman filter.

Dr Martin Knapp, of the unit for medical information technology, said that the approach could make a valuable contribution in other illnesses.

Drugs bribe offer claim by doctor

A doctor has claimed that he was offered £10 a time by a drug company salesman for prescribing a certain drug and for filling in a form on the drug's effects. The company's representative offered up to £100 for 10 completed forms and claimed 40 family doctors had already earned themselves £100 each in that way he writes in the *British Medical Journal*.

"It seems a straightforward bribe to put patients on this drug," the doctor, who states that the trial is clearly valueless scientifically, writes. "The practice seems to be widespread and it could not occur unless doctors were accepting these bribes," he adds.

"If the public knew that a small section of doctors were being paid to prescribe, rather than to benefit the patient's health, our image would rapidly look bleak."

The doctor writes that he is surprised the General Medical Council had not been involved. "I would have thought that prescribing drugs for profit would be an even more serious crime than, say, falsifying claims forms to family practitioner committees."

High earnings run in families, study shows

From Our Correspondent, York

Income levels remain consistent through generations of the same family, so that highly paid parents have equally well paid offspring and poor families remain so, even with the advance of the welfare state, according to a survey report published today.

The report is the result of research which involved 20,000 miles of travel, interviews with 13,000 people and the sending of questionnaires to Australia, Liberia and Tasmania.

The extensive detective work was necessary to find the children of families interviewed by Seeborn Rowntree in York in 1950. The result was to show that the new generation had hardly moved up or down the incomes ladder in comparison with their parents.

Rowntree's research in 1950, which followed up his similar work in the city in 1899 and 1936, laid the foundations for poverty studies by economists and sociologists, and concern about the family poverty trap in 1972.

Today's report published jointly by the Department of

Health and Social Security and the Social Science Research Council, is the culmination of a two-year survey, costing £90,000, which took four years to analyze.

Most of the children of Rowntree's subjects were still living in the York area, but intense detective work was required to trace many others to homes all over the country.

One of the book's authors Mr Alan Maynard of York University's Institute of Social and Economic Research, one of the book's authors, said the results showed that the welfare state had failed to narrow the gap between rich and poor.

"People from affluent backgrounds tend to stay at the top of the tree. If you were a high earner in the 1950s there is a good chance your children will be high earners now, and the same goes for low-income families."

"It is widely believed that the welfare state has given everyone equal chances. But over the last 10 years people have begun to question its value in doing so. The welfare state merely provides a floor below which people do not generally fall."

Army veterans enlisted in battle for VC

Old soldiers are being asked to help to prevent a Victoria Cross being bought by a private collector. They are sending what cash they can afford to the Royal Greenjackets Museum, in Winchester.

The museum is trying to raise £30,000 to buy the medal and two others awarded to Major Billy Congreve, when they are auctioned by Sotheby's on June 30.

Mayor Congreve's brother Christopher and his wife, who live near Newbury, want the medal to go straight to the museum, but the war hero's daughter Mary says she needs the money to buy a new home.

She has lived in Spain for many years. Major Congreve was one of Britain's most highly decorated war heroes. He died on the Somme in 1916 after winning the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross.

Pupils sleep at school to stop exam leaks

From Our Correspondent Gloucester

Fourteen fifth-form pupils will spend tonight in their school's staff room so that they do not see questions for an O level examination they are to sit tomorrow.

The pupils, at Berkeley Vale School, in Gloucestershire, will be kept in because children at a school near by across the county border in Avon are taking the same English literature examination today.

Parents have complained that the children should be allowed to study at home. Seventeen pupils were originally to stay at the school, but three will spend the night with teachers.

Mr David Payne, the Berkeley Vale headmaster, said there would be staff in school all night and the children would be properly supervised. Canteen staff would cook them an evening meal.

Heroin can be bought 'anywhere in Britain'

Heroin can be bought in every part of Britain, it is claimed in a *World in Action* Granada Television programme to be screened this evening. The programme says that professional criminals are moving into the drug business because of vast sums of money involved. It says that dealing in drugs is less dangerous for hardened criminals than robbing banks and security vans.

The profits are tremendous; a kilogram of heroin which cost £2,000 in Pakistan will sell on Britain's streets for more than £200,000. Profits are likely to increase because criminals are forcing addicts to pay more and more.

The programme called "The Heroin Barons", consults addicts, one of whom says he steals up to £400 a week to pay for his drugs, police, customs officials and specialists on the problem.

To prove how easy it is to buy heroin anywhere in England, a former addict is taken to Harrogate, a town picked at random.

After walking around the town he selected a public house, and made some inquiries, and within an hour he had bought a "fix" of heroin for £40, never having been in the town before, he said.

A doctor in Rhyl said there was a steadily increasing flow of heroin addicts in his surgery. The problem had been unheard of in the town three years earlier.

Professor Arnold Trebach, of the American University in Washington, an adviser to the CIA on heroin, said that his country had "turned a problem into a disaster" with its treatment of the heroin problem.

He blamed past governments for putting Britain on the same path. He said the biggest mistake was clamping down on doctors who were thought to be overprescribing heroin to addicts.

When the Government banned doctors from prescribing heroin, addicts were forced to turn to the black market.



One step forward, one step back: Mr Liz Daniel (in the foreground) and Mrs Lesley Towse are returning to the past with their horse-drawn milk float, but they are looking to the future by delivering milk in sachets instead of in bottles to their customers in Sanction and surrounding villages in Humberside.

Plant breeders take to Shakespeare

Plant breeders at the National Vegetable Research Station, at Wellesbourne, near Stratford-on-Avon, have named new strains they have developed after some of Shakespeare's characters because of a European Community ruling preventing them from perfixing the names of new strains with "Avon".

Hotspur and Nym lend their names to new varieties of Brussels sprouts and Prospero is a strain of hardy Onion. Thesus and Halcus are new varieties of winter cauliflower, and Herminia and Pyramus, which sounds better than Bottom, are types of autumn cauliflower.

New police Bill to be introduced Separate prosecution service expected

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government is committed to introducing a new Police and Criminal Evidence Bill in the next session of Parliament, and this time it is expected to include proposals for a prosecution service independent of the police.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, QC, Minister of State at the Home Office, indicated during the election campaign that both the police Bill and the Data Protection Bill, two controversial measures that fell with the dissolution of Parliament, would be reintroduced.

But it is expected that both will appear as amended during the last Parliament, thus avoiding much of the furor that surrounded the original proposals. It is also likely that the police Bill will include proposals for an independent prosecution service, the lack of which was one of the main grounds of criticism of the original Bill.

In spite of being based on the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure on strengthened police powers, the Bill failed to propose an independent prosecution service, which the royal commission had seen as an essential

balancing factor to those new powers.

The Government is thought to favour a "decentralized national" prosecution system, a cross between a wholly national or wholly local one. There would be independent crown prosecutors granted a degree of autonomy, holding office under the Crown. They would be answerable for policy matters to a central department.

The royal commission found prosecution arrangements in England and Wales to be deficient in respect of fairness, openness, accountability and efficiency, and it recommended an independent system on local lines under a local supervisory body, a police and prosecutions authority.

In Scotland there is an independent prosecution service, organized on a national basis, with prosecutions the responsibility of a chain of procurator fiscals. But under the Scottish system, the fiscals are involved at the start of the investigation and not when the police have completed it.

Under the royal commission's proposals and those of the Government, in its working paper, the police would retain the initial discretion to

proceed. After that, the prosecutor in the case would have discretion whether to drop charges.

As well as boosting public confidence in the police and prosecution system, the proposals would be likely to lead to far fewer flimsy and unsubstantiated prosecutions.

In cases going to the crown court, counsel would be briefed on the same basis and would have the same independent standing as now. There would not be a national network of specialized prosecuting counsel.

Mr Whitelaw, then Home Secretary, hinted earlier this year at the Government's preference for the middle, half-local, half-national, option. A centralized system, he said, would mean expanding the present director of public prosecutions' department, bringing a "dramatic change" in its name and a danger of a "bureaucratic and too heavy structure".

A local system, as favoured by the royal commission, might create a risk of interference with the independence of the prosecutors' decisions.

If the Government reintroduces the police Bill changes in the powers of the police should

ensure a fair balance between law enforcement and individual rights, Mr John Chastfield, chairman of the Association of County Councils police committees, says today (Stewart Tenders writes).

In a statement on the eve of a joint police and local authorities conference at Eastbourne tomorrow, Mr Chastfield said Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, should learn from the history of the police Bill when considering the reform of police powers. He should make use of the ready-made framework of local and police authorities.

It was important to see public money was well spent. The police budget now stood at £2.5bn a year, compared with £500m in 1978-79. The problems of law and order could not be solved simply through expenditure.

Blown off course

Two skydivers started a human stampede as their parachutes were blown off course into a crowd of spectators on Saturday. Several people were crushed when hundreds fled at the Lord Mayor's charity gala in Bradford.

'List top art treasures in Britain' plea

A list of the 2,000 top art treasures in Britain on which an export prohibition should be placed has been called for by a leading gallery director to deal with the threat posed by the wealth of the Getty museum in Malibu, southern California.

Mr Timothy Clifford, director of Manchester city art galleries and a museum commissioner, said such a list, to include such works as the Michelangelo Tondo and the Duke of Sutherland's pictures in the National Gallery of Scotland, might deal with the "extremely dangerous" spending power of the Getty museum.

His remarks, the latest expression of concern about the threat to Britain's heritage add to the mounting pressure on the Government to take action to prevent a flow of treasures to the United States at inflated prices, that no British museum could hope to match.

The Getty museum must spend about \$1m a week to keep its charitable tax-exempt status. That "Getty factor", the heritage lobby fears, is prompting "free wheeling dealers" to act as middlemen, trying to stimulate sales.

Mr Clifford was speaking just before the weekend on *Nationwide*, the BBC television programme, after warnings first by Lord Normanby chairman of the National Art Collections Fund, about the Getty wealth, and then by *Apollo*, the leading art journal, that the Government might, if the museum does not formulate an acceptable purchasing policy, impose a blanket ban.

But yesterday another museum commissioner, Mr Hugh Leggatt, secretary of Heritage in Danger, said that while action was needed, a list of 2,000 top works was impracticable.

"First, no one is capable of compiling such a list; it is not possible to devise one. Secondly, it is unfair to owners, who are thereby deprived of the fair international value of those works, and that is unacceptable."

Instead he called on the Getty trustees to change a decision not to set up an outpost in Britain, which would be a centre for art education and research where they would house treasures that should not leave this country. That was the second option mentioned by Mr Gifford.

"This would generate good will on a great scale, help relations between this country and the United States and be of benefit to the whole world", he said.

Mr Leggatt also urged immediate action by the Treasury to encourage art owners to keep their treasures in their homes by implementing the proposals on art tax of a recent select committee of MPs.

In particular it should increase the tax benefit to owners who offered works in lieu of taxes, and bring in a tax credit scheme, so that if a work outweighed taxes owed, the balance could be set against future tax debts.

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Fahd fails to halt Arab drift into deeper conflict in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Despite King Fahd of Saudi Arabia's attempt over the weekend to rally Arab leaders behind a moderate policy towards the dispute with Israel, there is once more a slow but perceptible drift towards a further serious conflict in Lebanon.

Syria has again refused to withdraw its troops and Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, has spoken truculently about the need to wage an "all-out war" against Israel.

In Lebanon itself, there is a growing fear among both Lebanese and American diplomats that the Israelis, who are now under sustained guerrilla attack in the south of the country, will attempt to break the military and political deadlock by taking drastic action against the Syrians.

The United States has been putting enormous faith in Saudi Arabia's ability to smother the belligerence of the radical Arab states but King Fahd appears to have achieved little.

Colonel Gaddafi's almost regal tour of Middle East capitals has served to relieve him of the embarrassment he suffered at the organization of African Unity where his support for Polisario collapsed.

In return for restoring his prestige the Saudis had hoped he would stop interfering in Lebanon and in the PLO.

But the colonel failed to mollify Syria's unrelenting opposition to the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement and did not even meet Mr Arafat when the two men were both in North Yemen.

There is a fundamental inability to find any kind of real consensus among the Arabs. Indeed, the only publicly stated aspirations made by Arab leaders this weekend have revolved around the need or expectation of war. It is in Mr Arafat's interest to divert attention from the mutiny in the PLO's ranks and to portray himself once again as a radical revolutionary leader.

Summit expected

Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, claimed yesterday that an Arab summit was to be held to discuss Middle East problems. Reuter reports from Bahrain. He told reporters the date and venue were still under discussion.

Just what action Israel might take in the near future is difficult to predict although the PLO suspects that the Israelis might be tempted to carry out a series of air strikes against Syrian positions in the Bekaa valley or against the Palestinian camps around the northern

Lebanese city of Tripoli in retaliation for the guerrilla attacks in the south.

"An all-out war would be in the interests of the Arabs", Mr Arafat told a Kuwait newspaper at the weekend. "I have always urged the Arabs to wage war because this is the only way to rectify political scales in the region."

It is just this sort of remark seized upon by Arabs and Israelis alike as proof of Mr Arafat's alleged radicalism, that has fuelled preparations for war in the past. Mr Arafat spoke like this a few days before Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year.

Just now, the only nations apart from Saudi Arabia who are urging restraint appear to be America and the Soviet Union. There were at least three more guerrilla attacks on Israeli troops over the weekend. In an ambush at Alek yesterday evening, two soldiers were wounded when a bomb exploded beside the road into the town.

Six Lebanese civilians, including three children, were injured when a bomb went off next to an Israeli patrol near Beirut airport on Saturday. In the Christian port of Jounieh, two Grad missiles exploded. They were almost certainly fired from Syrian-controlled territory, a violent token of Syria's continued displeasure with the Lebanese government.

Peru tries to break up Shining Path

Lima (NYT) - Hundreds of people have been taken into custody for questioning as the police hunted for members of a small but growing Maoist movement that has prompted the Government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry to declare a 60-day state of emergency.

The arrests, police said, occurred in and around Lima and Ayacucho, the centre of operations of the Shining Path guerrillas. More than 500 were arrested, and the round-up was said to be continuing.

The Army reports that 823 people have been killed since the beginning of the year in the fighting between Government forces and guerrillas, compared to about 268 in the previous two and a half years. Officials say about two thirds of the dead were guerrillas, the rest - soldiers, policemen and peasants - were said to have been killed by guerrillas.

Western diplomats and Peruvian political experts estimate that the Shining Path numbers no more than 2,000 guerrillas, with perhaps an equal number of sympathizers. Army leaders have predicted that they will wipe out the leftist guerrilla movement by the end of the year, but a heavy blow to their efforts was dealt last week by a guerrilla strike on the capital. The attackers blew up electricity pylons, blacked out much of the city, set off bombs near embassies and Government buildings and largely destroyed the sprawling Bayer industrial works with fire bombs.

The psychological impact appeared great. Recent polls have shown that despite an economic crisis, ravaging floods in the north and a debilitating drought in the south, Peruvians are most worried about the guerrillas. Many demand that the Government take harsher measures.

In a move widely interpreted here as a show of force, President Belaunde declared a state of emergency on May 30 for 60 days.

At a news conference the President said that all Peruvians should unite in this undeclared war against delinquents, mercenaries and dark forces of ideology that Peru fortunately rejects. He meant the Shining Path.

The state of emergency was a particularly delicate step because it suspends the democratic principles President Belaunde has long upheld.

OAU at last lives up to its name

Addis Ababa, (Reuters) - The organization of African Unity yesterday closed its nineteenth annual summit able to live up to its name for the first time in 15 fractions months.

Formal closure of the session by Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, ended a period on which two attempts to hold the summit broke down because of political showboating and the existence of the OAU was threatened.

The withdrawal from the meeting last week of the Polisario Front the Western Saharan independence movement, whose OAU admission in February, 1982, set of the crisis, allowed the summit to end by adopting resolutions

giving Africa's views on world affairs.

Colonel Mengistu said the OAU, founded here 20 years ago to press for the decolonization of Africa, had survived a crisis without precedent, but could now speak with one voice.

He attacked South Africa for what he called its "inhuman policies against its people and terrorism against front-line states" in the region.

"We have put to shame anti-African forces who were plotting and conspiring for the destruction of our organization," he said.

He named no country, but the tenor of his remarks echoed earlier accusations that "imperialist" forces were behind

the crisis and the two summit breakdowns in Libya last year.

Reference to the United States, often dubbed imperialist by socialist countries, was absent from a resolution attacking South Africa's "destabilization tactics" in southern Africa.

Conference sources said the next summit would be held in Conakry, the capital of Guinea, in May.

Mr Peter Onu, a Nigerian, was appointed interim Secretary-General of the OAU. Mr Onu, an Assistant Secretary-General, was given the post to break a deadlock between the two main candidates from Mali and Gabon.

15 killed as cinema roof falls

Delhi (AP) - Fifteen bodies were found in the debris of a cinema whose tin roof collapsed in a storm during a packed matinee of a Hindi-language film.

It happened on Saturday in the remote town of Bikaner in Bihar. About 48 people were injured.

Day into night

Jakarta (Reuters) - Street lights were turned on and cars flashed their lights at noon on Saturday as the Sun was completely eclipsed for about five minutes in Ujung Pandang, north-east of Jakarta. Millions watched the noonday Sun slip slowly behind the Moon.

Richest man

Ghanshyamdas Birla, the wealthiest man in India, died on Saturday on a visit to London. Aged 89, he was an important industrialist closely involved in the Indian independence movement and a friend of Mahatma Gandhi.

Obituary, page 12.

New envoy

Moscow (Reuters) - Vyacheslav Kochemassov, a deputy prime minister of the Russian Federation, will be the Soviet Union's new ambassador to East Germany. Tass announced.

Zia better

Islamabad (Reuters) - President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan was discharged from a military hospital 10 days after undergoing a successful gall bladder operation.

Double hijack

Havana (AFP) - Bahrain confirmed that two Iranian helicopters had been hijacked to there in the last three days.

Suicides up

Tokyo (Reuters) - Money worries drove an increasing number of middle-aged Japanese men to kill themselves last year. There were 21,288 suicides, 3.9 per cent up on 1981.

Flower power

Miami (AP) - Customs agents checking a shipment of Colombian carnations at Miami airport discovered 1,000 lb of cocaine with an estimated street value of up to \$300m (about £200m).

Pressure on Begin mounts

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Personal and political pressure is mounting against Mr Menachem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, to sanction at the very least a rapid redeployment of Israeli forces in Lebanon to stop the rising death toll which has now reached 500.

Members of the anti-war Peace Now movement are mounting a round-the-clock vigil outside the Prime Minister's residence, their tally of casualties and a flickering memorial candle clearly visible from the house.

On Saturday, after news of the 500th death had swept through the country, the normally small complement of regular protesters was swollen to several hundred who gathered in a silent demonstration in the road.

Close associates of Mr Begin have reported that he is now in a state of deep depression caused partly by the growing Israeli death toll and the unprecedented wave of internal recriminations about the war. He is said to be seeking solace and advice from his son, Mr Benjamin Zeev Begin, aged 40, who is known for his uncompromising hawkish views on the Middle East.

The Prime Minister's reluctance to appear on political platforms to challenge his critics, combined with his alleged refusal to tour Israeli troop positions in Lebanon, attend funerals or visit bereaved Israeli parents has made him the target of bitter criticism at home and there have been calls for an early general election.

Over the weekend, one leading political source was quoted in the local press as placing a three-week deadline for the widely-predicted consolidation of Israeli troops.

The Israeli Army's general staff is known to have worked out details of two possible unilateral moves, one involving a withdrawal from the dangerous Chouf mountains to a front line parallel with the Awali river, which runs approximately 27 miles north of the Israeli border. This territory is that mentioned as a security zone in the unfulfilled Israel-Lebanon pact signed last month.

The other, until recently less publicly discussed contingency would involve a greater consolidation back to a line parallel with the Zahrani river further south.



Homecoming: Three hundred years after the first German settled in the New World, Dr Henry Kissinger at a ceremony in Worms with Dr Bernhard Vogel (left), state president, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister.

Death raids denied

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Ugandan authorities have carried out investigations into incidents last week, and have denied earlier reports that students died in attacks by armed men in the Gayaza and Kabanyolo areas, 14 miles north of Kampala.

Miss Shelagh Warren, the headmistress of Gayaza Girls' High School, said her students were safe. Two deaths have been confirmed at Kabanyolo near by, where the agriculture faculty of Makerere University has a farm, but both are said to be local villagers, not students.

Villagers had earlier reported that several students at both institutions had been killed.

Miss Warren said that several students at both institutions had been killed.

40 major companies have discovered a product that can clear two years' software backlog. In one month.

Using a fourth generation language programmer now can recreate in one month almost 2 years of work, or in half a year the work of the last 10 years. In the month to follow he then will be able to clear the backlog of two years. After a total period of seven months he not only has rewritten all his programs but also he will be 17 months ahead.

Extract from University of Auckland study.

Today most companies use computers. But there's a snag.

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Which is why an entirely new concept from Burroughs could revolutionise the way your company uses computers.

It's called LINC, and it may well have as much impact on the computer world as the silicon chip.

2000% more productive

When the University of Auckland studied the subject, they found that with LINC the development time for applications programs is reduced by 2000% when compared to conventional systems.

Astonishingly, this speed can generally be achieved by staff with little or no data processing experience.

Dramatic success stories

In the twelve months since its launch, LINC has already caused a sensation.

A major building society has rewritten its mortgage and investments system in under six months.

In the same time, a leading oil company has developed a complex oil blending system.

And a major corporation has implemented three systems, again in just six months.

There are many more success stories, including a giant confectionery company and one of the largest estate agents in the country, as well as several systems and software houses.

LINC seminar programme

Suffice it to say that LINC has already been hailed as a product that will turn traditional programming on its head.

Burroughs will be presenting LINC at a series of seminars where companies who have installed it will be talking about their successful experience with the product.

These are on June 14 and 15 at the CFS Conference Centre, Portman Close, London W1, and June 29 at the National Computing Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester, with further seminars in the UK in the autumn.

If you want to know more about this major breakthrough, make sure someone from your company comes along.

For more information about Burroughs LINC and information on the nationwide series of seminars, just send the coupon or ring the Burroughs LINC co-ordinator, on 01-930 1114.

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☐ Yes, I am interested in attending one of your nationwide seminars.

☐ Please send me more information on LINC.

Name

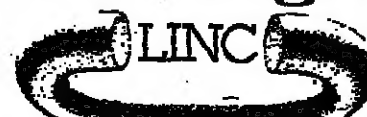
Position

Company

Address

Telephone

Burroughs



Testing time for Howe in battle to reform EEC finances

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Sir Geoffrey Howe has a tough start to his new job as Foreign Secretary in Luxembourg today, leading Britain's battle to reshape the finances of the EEC.

The complicated negotiations, postponed because of the British elections, are now entering their most critical stage. There is no doubt that Sir Geoffrey's close familiarity with the dossier as Chancellor meant he was the most obvious choice to take over as Foreign Secretary.

Today's meeting in Luxembourg is crucial if there is to be an early reform of the EEC. Failure could mean the Community would go bankrupt without any rescue plan available. From Britain's point of view, the meeting is doubly important, because failure would make it almost impossible for Mrs Thatcher to win an EEC budget rebate for 1983 at the European summit in Stuttgart next week-end.

Sir Geoffrey will find that West Germany, which is president of the Council of Ministers until the end of the month, is not trying to get any decisions taken at today's meeting. Nor is it putting forward any figure for a British rebate.

The German compromise paper for the meeting, which has been studied in EEC capitals over the weekend, concentrates instead on ways in which the Community can save.

It wants the foreign ministers to agree above all on cutting the cost of the common agricultural policy (CAP), particularly in the dairy sector. It also wants member states to accept Britain's claim for a 1983 rebate but at the same time wants Britain to accept that its rebate must be reduced because it

received more than expected over the past three years.

To avoid confrontation with the European Parliament, the paper is careful to play down the British rebate question and to try to put it in context as merely one of a whole range of problems needing settlement. To please the Parliament, which has the power to block any specific British rebate, the paper calls for new policies and highlights the need for progress on EEC policy for high technology.

France, however, will argue that any new policies need to be funded by new money. This view has wide support, although Britain and West Germany reject it out of hand.

Any agreement on reform will have to be doubly quick since the paper is calling for completion of negotiations for EEC entry by Spain and Portugal in the middle of next year. That expensive step would only be possible if the EEC's finances were sorted out.

Sir Geoffrey will also be seeking to force the pace because next month Greece takes over the EEC presidency followed in the new year by France. This means that for the next year Community business will be run by two Socialist countries, with a very different set of priorities from those of Britain and austerity-conscious West Germany.

These two countries, currently the only net contributors to the EEC budget, are therefore desperately anxious to build a framework for agreement today which will make the European summit a success. Otherwise they fear it will not be possible to achieve the necessary reforms before the Community goes bankrupt.

US peace envoy sees Guatemala leaders

Guatemala City (AP & AFP)—Mr Richard Stone, the American presidential envoy, nearing the end of his 10-day Latin American mission, arrived in Guatemala on Saturday for meetings with officials of the military government.

He conferred with the President, General Efraim Rios Montt, and the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs.

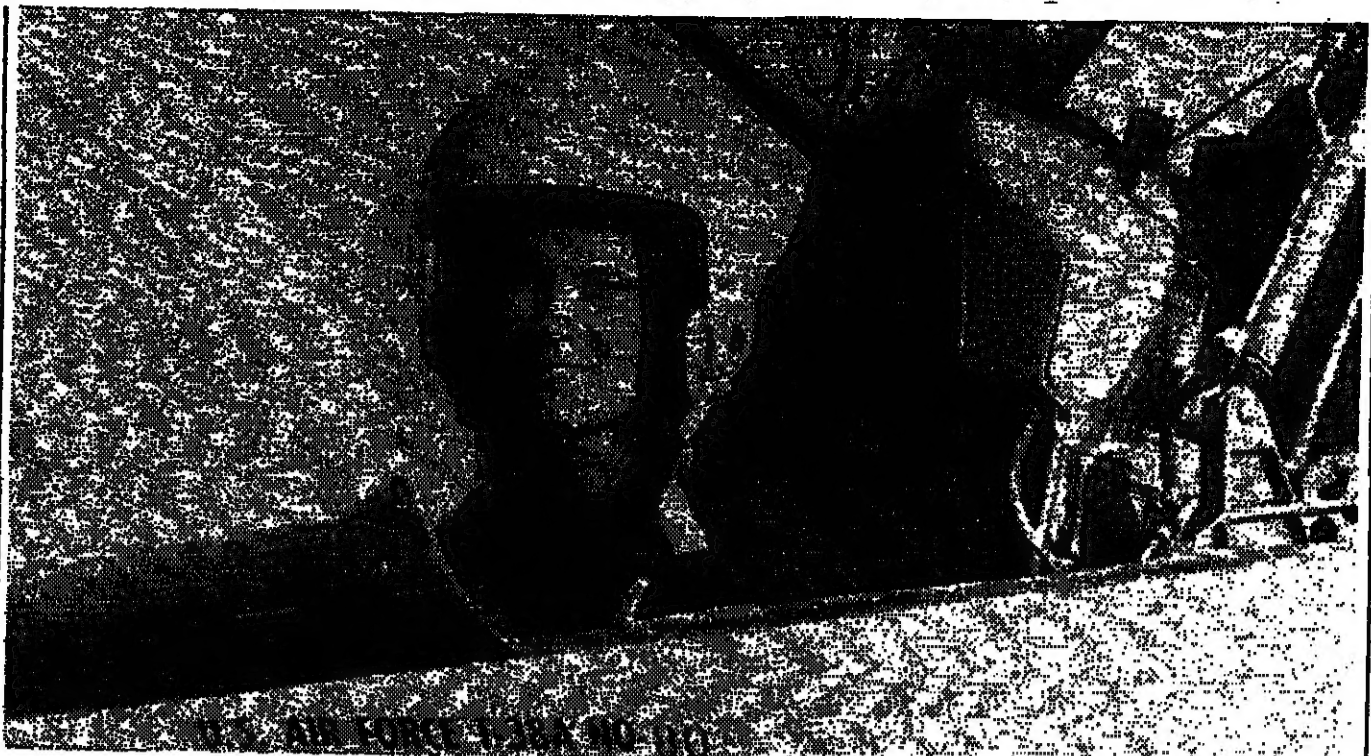
No official statement was issued, but unofficial sources said general Rios Montt told the envoy that Central America's problems "should be resolved by Central Americans."

Mr Stone's visit followed a day of talks in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, that did not appear to have improved US-Nicaraguan relations.

The Nicaraguan Junta coordinator, Senor Daniel Ortega, said his meeting with Mr Stone was "responsible, mature and serious" and said Nicaragua "insisted on dialogue with the United States on a plan of dignity."

However, at the airport Mr Stone, asked about the possibility of that dialogue taking place, said that "for the dialogue to achieve a peaceful solution in the region it must be with all the Central American countries so that they can resolve their affairs, not with the United States."

Mr Stone did not say if the United States was rejecting Nicaragua's request for further talks.



Space invader: Sally Ride, America's first woman astronaut, at the controls of a T38 aircraft.

Bra and lipstick for astronaut with a difference

Sally Ride saw a sits vac advertisement in her local newspaper. "Astronauts wanted," it said. She had not previously thought of space travel as a career, but she applied, was accepted, and will soon make a footnote in history as America's first woman in space. Trevor Fishlock writes from New York.

She will be one of the crew of five on board the space shuttle Challenger, due to leave Kennedy Space Centre at Cape Canaveral on June 18 and return to the same place six days later.

The presence of Miss Ride—

or 5ft 5in, 115lb, blue-eyed, brunette, cool-headed Sally, as the papers thumbnail her—has created additional interest in what has become an almost routine undertaking. For all the excitement and formidable challenges of space travel there is an effort to make it appear unremarkable, and astronauts themselves tend to be low-key and laconic.

Miss Ride fits the mould. "She has country-boy horse-sense," Captain Robert Crippen, the shuttle commander, said, in fulsome tribute. "I like people who don't get too excited."

Miss Ride believes the feminist movement helped her into a place on the rocket. But flight and science have never been closed worlds to women, and she follows such distinguished American aviatrices as Amelia Earhart, first woman to fly the Atlantic solo, and Jacqueline Cochran, first woman to pilot an aircraft through the sound barrier and first to fly at twice the speed of sound.

The Russians have put two women into space. There are only the most minor differences in equipment for female astronauts, NASA

clothing diagrams heavily-handedly specify "brasieres, female only", just to make things absolutely clear—and what is called the "female unique" addition to the bathroom kit includes a lipstick.

Miss Ride, aged 32, is also Mrs Steven Hawley, having recently married an astronaut who, like her, responded to NASA's job advertisement. He is due to make a shuttle flight next year. Meanwhile, he will be the first American husband keeping his fingers crossed as his wife sits on top of a large rocket and is blasted into space.

Pioneer 10 breaks loose from the Sun

Mountain View, California (Reuters)—Pioneer 10, carrying a message from mankind, is due today to become the first spacecraft to leave the solar system, travelling possibly forever among the stars.

The 570lb spacecraft, designed to have a life of 21 months when it was launched on March 2, 1972, will fly across the orbit of Neptune, at present the outermost of the nine known planets of the solar system, today.

At that point, Pioneer 10, with its giant disc giving it the look of a flying saucer, will be travelling away from the Sun at 30,558 mph and will have left the Sun 2.81 billion miles behind.

Pluto is normally the outermost planet, but because of its egg-shaped orbit it will be inside the orbit of Neptune for the next 17 years.

Pioneer 10 carries a message from mankind, a gold-anodized aluminium plaque engraved with the drawings of a nude man and a woman, with the man's hand raised in greetings and a series of scientific symbols.

The spacecraft's itinerary is mind-boggling. "Its first encounter with a star should take place in 10,507 years time when it passes Barnard's star, which changes its position in the sky faster than any other star, at a distance of 3.8 light years," a space agency spokesman said at the mission control centre here.

Man in the news

Canada's new top Tory has vote-winning asset

From John Best, Ottawa

The new leader of Canada's Progressive Conservative Party is a good-looking, 44-year-old industrialist who never run for a seat in Parliament.

But Mr Brian Mulroney has an asset that no Tory leader before him ever had: roots in Quebec, coupled with the ability to speak fluent French.

This combination could prove the key to Tory hopes of breaking the governing Liberals' long-standing stranglehold on the vote in predominantly French-speaking Quebec, which accounts for a quarter of Canada's population. After winning the weekend leadership vote he pledged that as the new Conservative leader and possible next Prime Minister he would strive to build a country that was more tolerant, equitable and just.

Mr Mulroney won the party vote after steadily gaining ground on Mr Joe Clark, the present leader and former Prime Minister, during four ballots. He got a big boost when Mr Michael Wilson, a Toronto MP, and Mr Peter Pocklington, an Alberta millionaire, dropped out and threw their support behind him.

Two other candidates, Mr John Gumbie and Mr Neil Fraser, were forced out after the first ballot after failing to obtain enough votes to continue.



Mr Mulroney: A voice and French too

HOW THEY VOTED	
First Ballot	
Clark	1,090
Crombie	116
Crosbie	639
Fraser	5
Gumbie	17
Mulroney	874
Pocklington	102
Wilson	144
Fourth (Last) Ballot	
Clark	1,325
Mulroney	1,584

Mr Mulroney is the prototype of the television-age politician, with a strong square jaw, lively eyes, a healthy crop of hair and a well-textured voice that any TV announcer would envy.

Although familiar with corporate boardrooms as president of Iron Ore Company of Canada, he retains the homespun mannerisms of a small-town boy.

He comes from Baie Comeau, Quebec, a tiny, isolated community on the north shore of the St Lawrence river, one of six children of an electrician.

Before becoming an industrial tycoon, he practised law, specializing in industrial relations.

Mr Mulroney first gained fame in Quebec in the mid-1970s when he served on a three-member commission which conducted widely-publicized hearings into corruption in the province's construction industry.

He was a candidate for the Tory leadership in 1976 and ran third. The winner then was Mr Clark.

He describes himself as a mainstream Tory, but is considered well to the right of the middle-of-the-road Mr Clark.

He will have to concern himself very soon with getting into the House of Commons. He has said that four different Tory MPs are ready to resign their seats in order to create an opening for him.

Ballot-rigging in Jammu and Kashmir poll

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Dr Faruk Abdullah was sworn in yesterday as Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir after his victory in last Sunday's elections when his National Conference Party won 45 of the 76 seats in the Legislative Assembly. Four more results are still awaited.

The election was marred by widespread ballot rigging and violence.

Journalists covering the elections found a number of polling stations totally in the hands of toughs from the National Conference Party, with no opposition observers to be seen.

In a Srinagar constituency reporters saw young supporters carrying bottles of liquid to remove the marks on the fingers of those who had already voted, enabling them to impersonate other voters and vote again and again.

Russian church given back old monastery

Moscow (Reuters)—The Soviet Government is to hand back Moscow's oldest monastery to the Russian Orthodox Church for use as a new administrative headquarters, Tass reported yesterday.

It said the Danilovsky monastery, built in 1272, would be restored for the benefit of the church and office facilities constructed.

The monastery was seized by the authorities after the 1917 Revolution. It has long been closed to the public.

The decision to return it to the Moscow Patriarchate reflected the increasingly warm relations between the communist leadership and the Orthodox church.

Senior churchmen have won the Kremlin's approval by actively supporting Soviet foreign policy goals and campaigning for its proposals on nuclear disarmament.

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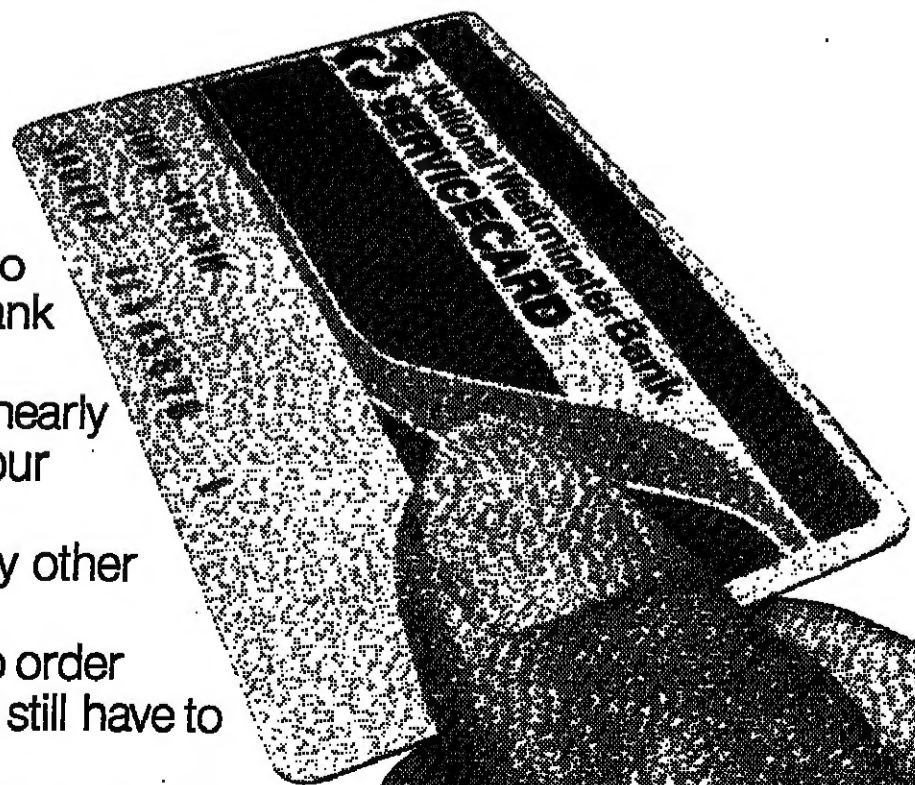
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NatWest Servicecard



Police arrest Solidarity activists and shut radio as Pope's visit nears

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

In a swoop in southern Poland the police arrested 10 underground activists, broke up three clandestine publishing houses, and closed down a Solidarity radio station in Cracow, only a week before the Pope is due to visit the city.

The police strategy seems to be to stop the Solidarity underground mobilizing demonstrators during the papal visit which begins on Thursday. The visit takes in many places in the Cracow area, including Czestochowa and Nowa Huta.

Nowa Huta, a steel producing city, is a special concern for the police, partly because feelings there are still running high about the deaths of demonstrators during recent anti-government protests.

One of the three publishing houses raided at the weekend published a bulletin called *Hutnik*, which was aimed at Solidarity sympathizers in Nowa Huta steelworks.

The police communiqué said most of those arrested were students at Cracow University. A 32-year-old legal adviser named on television as Alexander H. was arrested while making illegal broadcasts from a secret transmitter.

The weekend raid also led to the confiscation of thousands of printed bulletins awaiting distribution.

reams of paper, and printing ink concealed in cans of condensed milk.

A British freelance journalist, Mr Gary Mead, is under investigation by the Polish authorities under Articles 271 and 272 of the Criminal Code, which provides for a jail term of up to five years for "publishing false information in the foreign press which may cause damage to the interests of Poland".

Although he was detained for 48 hours in early May, he has been allowed to live at home in Bydgoszcz.

Mr Mead, who has written articles under a pseudonym for the *New Statesman* and other journals over the past two years, has been working as a lecturer in literature with the British Council.

His condition is said to be fine, and he had regular access to the British consular officials.

ROME: The Pope yesterday called on 45,000 pilgrims and tourists in St Peter's Square to pray for his coming trip to his native Poland, AP reports.

Speaking in Italian the Pope also invoked the protection of the Virgin Mary for the trip, the second of his pontificate.

"To the protection and intercession of Virgin Mary and to your prayers I entrust the

pilgrimage that, God willing, I will make to Poland next Thursday" - on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the "Black Madonna" icon of Czestochowa.

The crowd, responded with a long applause.

"May God want to bless this pastoral initiative and make it produce many fruits for the good of the church and the whole people of the Polish nation", he added.

The Roman Catholic Church has emphasized the religious aspects of the visit, which include a Mass at Czestochowa, site of Poland's holiest shrine on June 18 after stops in Warsaw and Niepokalanow.

The Pope is expected to meet Poland's military leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, on the second day of his visit. He will apparently also meet Mr Lech Walesa, the head of Solidarity.

Vatican sources have said the meeting with Mr Walesa, which is not included in the official programme would be a low-key encounter probably on June 19 in Czestochowa.

A Vatican source said on Wednesday the meeting would be in "private form" in an apparent effort to avoid stirring up any provocation that could mar the papal visit.



Madrid embrace: M Pierre Mauroy, the French Premier, right, on a private visit, is welcomed by Señor Felipe Gonzalez, his Spanish counterpart.

Mobs attack homes of three judges

From Donovan Mordrich, Colombo

In an apparently coordinated operation, three groups of 50 demonstrators attacked the homes of three judges of the Sri Lankan Supreme Court on Saturday.

The demonstrators travelled in state-owned buses and the police emergency service did not respond to calls for assistance until long after the demonstrators had left.

Last Wednesday the three judges, Mr Justice B. S. C. Ratwatte, Mr Justice Percy Colin-Thome and Mr Justice J. F. A. Soza, awarded Mrs Vivienne Gooneratne, a

veteran Marxist leader, 2,500 rupees (£70) as compensation for illegal arrest, detention and degrading treatment. The next day the Ministry of Defence promoted a police officer who had dispersed a procession led by Mrs Gooneratne (the cause of her complaint).

Peking's quiet reforms

China introduces tax on profits

From David Bonavia, Peking

Two important economic reforms have quietly gone into effect in China while the sixth National People's Congress meets.

Industrial enterprises are no longer remitting all their profits to the state, but are paying tax on them, and retaining the remainder for reinvestment and staff welfare. Meanwhile the nationwide administrative system is being reorganized by making rural areas subordinate to the cities they surround, rather than to county, prefectural and provincial government authorities.

It is hoped that the introduction of a profits tax will give management and workers a greater sense of responsibility and interest them financially in the profitability of their enterprise. Some enterprises are even experimenting with "floating wages" the direct linking of wages to profits.

This is a big step beyond the present system of paying bonuses, which has not proved successful in boosting productivity.

Ministries have been instructed to concentrate on broad, general targets for output, rather than drawing up detailed plans for industry. Targets for individual enterprises will now be laid down by local authorities in accordance with the plan.

Industries have been told by the leadership to emulate the peasants, who have successfully implemented a system of labour and production contracts between local units and families of individuals, resulting in higher output.

The people's communes, set up by the late Chairman Mao, have already been abolished in little more than name. The "model peasant" nowadays is the one who makes the most money through his or her own ingenuity and hard work.

The "model worker" system in industry is being played down because it makes the best workers unpopular with their workmates, and wastes their time in endless rallies and meetings.

If all these reforms are fully implemented, they will play a role in improving and modernizing the Chinese economic system. Younger people are being chosen for government functions, because the conservatism of revolutionary veterans has been holding up progress.

It now remains for the Communist Party to make sure that the reforms do not just trickle into the sand, as has happened in the past. The tendency towards dogmatic, left wing rule is still a severe problem in the provinces.

The reforms are the result of several years' planning and promotional work by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, and others in the right-leaning group of politicians around him.

Test tube triumph: China's first two test tube babies have been born in the central province of Hunan, the official magazine *Peking Review* said, Reuters reports.

The English-language weekly said the first, a girl weighing 6lb 13oz, was born on January 16, and the second, a boy weighing 7lb 4oz, was born on April 8.

Rebels halt attack by Rangoon

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Nearly 200 Burmese have been killed, and many more wounded, in the Rangoon Government's campaign to recapture rich territory it has not controlled for more than 30 years.

Fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese Government forces has been going on for 10 days in the southeast of the country opposite the Thai province of Tak.

Brigadier General Hla Htoo of the Karen National Liberation Front, claimed that about 150 government soldiers had been killed and 90 wounded. He said eight of his men were killed and 40 wounded.

Thai military officers on the border said some Burmese civilians had also died in fierce attacks on rebel strongholds at Mawpokay, the largest and most important Karen settlement, comprising living quarters, markets, army barracks and sawmills.

General Hla Htoo said the attacks had been repulsed and 2,000 government soldiers forced back five miles. He claimed to have captured weapons and ammunition and to have damaged a government helicopter.

More than 4,000 Burmese civilians fled into Thailand but have now returned to their villages because of a lull in the fighting. Hundreds of Thais were also forced from their homes. The Thais have sent extra troops to reinforce the border.

The Burmese Government has been trying to regain control of the area for the past 34 years. The latest attack is one of the heaviest against the rebels, who two years ago declared the establishment of their own independent Karen state.

Shearers' war hits town again

From Tony Dubosin, Melbourne

The New South Wales outback town of Walgett was terrorized for two hours at the weekend as the "shearers' war" broke out for the second time within two weeks.

At the end of last month between 200 and 300 shearers, local people, New Zealanders and men from Western Australia, fought a pitched battle in the town, which is about 310 miles from Sydney, over a recently ended strike by shearers. On that occasion the New Zealanders and West Australians were triumphant.

This weekend's violence was believed to have been started by local shearers seeking revenge. More than 80 people were involved in the latest brawl and it took the local police force of four men an hour and a half to break up the fighting. They faced gangs wielding steel piping and pieces of wood.

One man was arrested for causing serious alarm and affront. Five others were held for being drunk. One was taken to hospital with head injuries.

The fighting started at an hotel, where the previous brawl began, shortly after midnight on Friday. Police managed to break up the brawlers inside the hotel but fighting started again in the car park.

Tension between the shearers has resulted from claims by the locals that the West Australian and New Zealand shearers worked at sheep properties during the recent strike. Police believe the town could face more violence.

After the first brawl at Walgett the New South Wales Police Association asked the state government to equip the local police with special riot gear, saying it was outnumbered, ill-equipped and had to stand aside and let the fight "punch itself out".

Poll landslide leaves no worries for King Hassan

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

Pro-Government centre-right parties have won a landslide victory in local council elections here which suggest that parliamentary elections due in September are unlikely to redraw Morocco's political map.

Not that even a marked shift in political party strengths would necessarily greatly change political directions. Although officials constantly emphasize that this north African country is a constitutional monarchy, it is one over which King Hassan still rules as well as reigns, and most important decisions, particularly on defence and foreign policy, are ultimately taken in the palace.

Despite this there is a degree of pluralism which makes Moroccan politics more interesting than those of many countries in Africa and the Arab world, where brazen tyrannies are the rule rather than the exception.

According to official results announced on Saturday by Mr Driss Basri, the Interior Minister, the pro-government parties won more than 58 per cent of the 15,522 seats in the country's 859 local councils.

Most striking was that the Union Constitutionnelle (UC), formed less than three months ago by the previously non-party Mr Musti Bouabid, the Prime Minister, won more than 17 per cent of the seats. It therefore edged into second place the Istiqlal Party whose roots go back to the 1930s, and which played a key role in the struggle for independence. Led by Mr Mohammed Boucetta the Foreign Minister it stands today for the defence of traditional and Islamic values in education and other aspects of national life.

Officials of the Istiqlal and two of the country's left-wing parties, which did badly in the elections, have complained of irregularities in the elections. Their charges include the buying and selling of voting cards.

Mr Basri told a press conference that despite "certain minor incidents" the elections had been conducted in a spirit of "Liberty, order and discipline".



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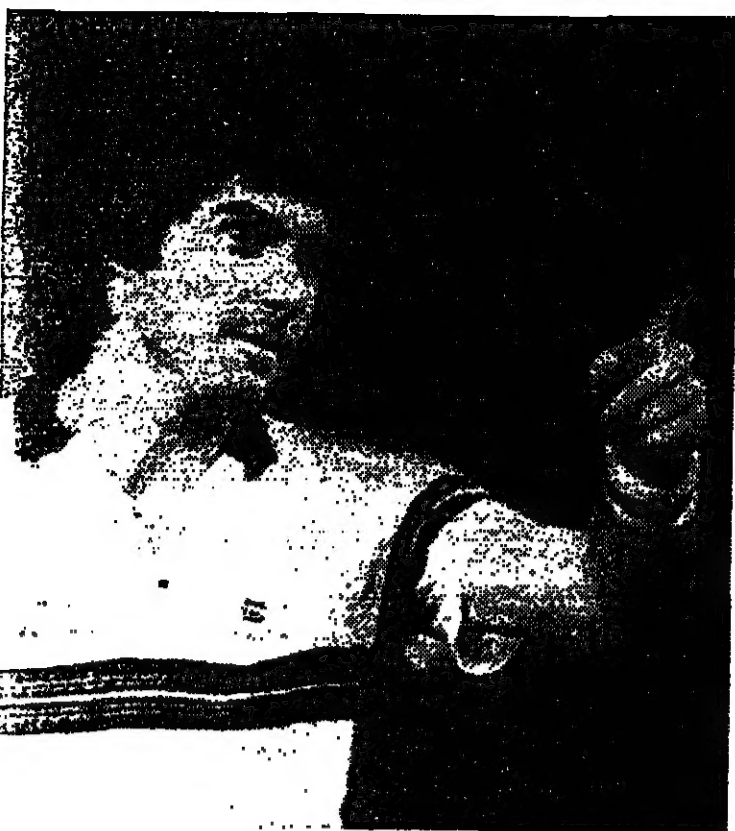
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SPECTRUM

Whether its manifestations are condemned as cheating or condoned as the inevitable product of unbearable stress, the philosophy of 'do your own thing' has altered professional tennis beyond recognition. In the first of three articles on the game's changing face, Rex Bellamy analyses the culprits, talks to their critics and identifies a solution



JIMMY CONNORS

Saved by comedy, the first American sinner has cleaned up his act



ILIE NASTASE

Within the outbursts, an eagerness to enliven a boring match



JOHN MCENROE

If he got on with the tennis, there would be only tennis to report

Foot faults and mouth disease

The Association of Tennis Professionals, the men's "union", publishes a weekly newspaper that includes a feature written in Spanish. Since 1968, when open competition was introduced, tennis has become a thriving segment of the world-wide entertainment business. The changes within the game have been revolutionary. The least controversial and therefore the least publicized has been the emergence of Spanish as the sport's second language.

This has happened because although South Americans do not excel on the grass courts of Wimbledon, they have been invading the men's circuit in astonishing numbers. Two men have been outstanding in their example and influence: Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, a former French, United States, and Australian champion, and Jaime Fillo, the Chilean whose selfless integrity as ATP president demonstrated that the game's traditionally Anglo-Saxon code of conduct could be exported without damage.

This was a more open question in the days when Ilie Nastase was acquiring a reputation as an enfant terrible. He was raising a storm at Monte Carlo one year and a group of us were discussing the implications over morning coffee. Charlie Pasarell, a sensitive and open-minded man, suggested that Anglo-Saxons should not self-righteously assume that the traditional code of conduct came down from the mountain with Moses. It was becoming necessary to adjust, within reason, to the impact of other cultures.

Pasarell was right: and the game has in fact been enriched by its increasingly cosmopolitan cast. The odd thing is that although the rot set in with Nastase, a Romanian, the most prominent modern sinners have been Americans: first Jimmy Connors, then John McEnroe. True, Connors has cleaned up his act ("I just concentrate on my tennis and my opponent") and, like Nastase, has the saving grace of comedy. But comedy and good manners are not mutually exclusive.

Connors suggests that "McEnroe has to struggle with himself, the court, and the people - he needs stress-relief, or he would go crazy." But stress is not peculiar to McEnroe, nor indeed to tennis: and if a man loses his composure under stress, his composure must have fragile roots. It has

also been suggested that emotional outbursts can raise a player's level of performance. "Boloney," says one psychiatrist. "It's babyish. The loss of control is bound to affect your game."

In defence of McEnroe and other occasional offenders from the United States (among them Eliot Teltscher, who used obscene language to his female opponent during the French mixed doubles final), it has been said that they believe in "doing their own thing". But what are we to make of players whose "own thing" permits them to cause general offence and disrupt their opponents' concentration?

McEnroe has said: "I don't like being phony. I prefer to be honest. That's more important than being liked by everyone." That sounds reasonable, superficially. But if McEnroe finds a correlation between honesty and boorishness it does not say much for him. "My problem," he says, "is to find a way of handling all the nervous energy that builds up inside me. I'm just too competitive." Yes, he does have a problem. More mature players can "handle" the nervous energy and the competitive ardour.

There are no excuses for McEnroe's disputatious rudeness - only explanations, sometimes of the kind applied to wilful children having tantrums that smack of hysteria. But at 24 McEnroe is no child. He should be all man. Much the same could once have been said of Nastase. But for years there has been evident in Nastase's outbursts a thread of controlled purpose - an eagerness to have some fun and thus enliven a match that may be boring him. There are times, though, when Nastase's conduct is still disgusting.

Nastase, Connors, and McEnroe in turn have attracted particular attention because of their exceptional playing ability, which meant that any misconduct would be widely reported. One consequence of declining standards of behaviour - in conjunction with the increased publicity given to the game - is that Nastase and McEnroe became easy targets for media representatives specially assigned to seek "scandal" stories, leaving the tennis reporting to others.

McEnroe has often said that he wants to be judged for his tennis rather than his behaviour. That preference could easily be satisfied if he simply got on with the tennis and allowed his opponent to do the same. The media would then have nothing but tennis to

write about. On the other hand the media are not blameless.

Roy Emerson, such a sunny-natured man that his serious moments command attentive respect, once asked why the British press gave more space to those who behaved badly than to those who played well. The short answer is that the media should report everything interesting that happens and a "row story" may have a wider appeal than a tennis report. That said, it must be admitted that most reporters have a good deal of freedom in arranging their material and deciding how much emphasis to give to this or that incident.

Misconduct and money inevitably receive more publicity than they did in the days when there was less of both. Manuel Orantes recently said that too much attention was given to the top players, at the expense of the sport. A lot depends on the character of the top players. The higher a man goes, the greater his responsibilities. The celebrities of tennis are richly rewarded public entertainers with wide-ranging obligations: to themselves, their opponents, spectators, tournament officials, and the game's reputation and well-being. A few - and only a few - are faking those obligations.

McEnroe's boyhood idol was Rod Laver. They have something in common in that each is left-handed and the most naturally gifted player of his era. But Laver has no time for the kind of performances Nastase, Connors, and McEnroe have often put on: "I see things I don't believe and don't like. Terrible behaviour on court. Suddenly there's this flamboyant attitude of doing your own thing, and screaming and shouting at the crowd or the officials. People like that can't play unless there's pandemonium going on. But who wants to be known as a real jerk on a tennis court? It's pretty sad when public names can't behave themselves properly. It's just bad manners. And it shows a lack of respect for the game."

The blame for all this lies primarily with no more than a handful of men (the leading women have more self-discipline and a stronger sense of responsibility to the game). Those few men get away with it because the voluminous disciplinary code devised by the grand prix council is demonstrably ineffective.

True, the council deserve credit for the bold decisions they took last week in fining and suspending such promi-

nent players as Vilas and Yannick Noah. Those decisions could be of immense long-term benefit. But the offences concerned had nothing to do with court conduct. In this area the disciplinary code has no teeth.

The men responsible for behaviour on court are the players and the umpires. The competence and moral courage of the umpires should be beyond question. Unfortunately it is not. There are umpires who seem to be unacquainted with the "point penalty schedule" or casually turn a blind eye or a deaf ear towards offenders. Some value their place in the limelight so highly that they are not going to put it at risk by taking a bold disciplinary decision. Can they be sure that tournament organisers will back them now and welcome them in the future? The umpire's authority has in any case been eroded by the roving supervisors representing the grand prix council. These supervisors know their stuff but sometimes seem to be in another world when a celebrity is "doing his own thing".

There are indications, though, of a reversion to better days. Jose Higueras, beaten by Mats Wilander in the French championships, told us later that Wilander was "a very good tennis professional", that it was a pleasure to play against him, and that the game needed players like Wilander at the top. Both semi-finals of those championships were contested by sportsmen who were also gentlemen.

Moreover, Noah won the tournament. Noah is a throwback to the days when the leading players could do everything - rally patiently from the baseline, sparring for an opening, before advancing to the forecourt to put the ball away. Noah is a superb athlete and John Alexander reckons that in time he may be even better on grass than he is on clay. For the moment, though, Noah's success in Paris suggests that the era of two-fisted backhands and an excessive dependence on top-spin may be ending. This technique, most effective on clay, is based on avoiding error and inducing it - rather than making a positive effort to win points.

During the 15 years of open competition, tournaments have proliferated and there has been a shift of emphasis towards slower surfaces - and a consequent shift of emphasis

towards ground strokes. Noah has reminded us that ground strokes are a means to an end - the end being an adventurous foray to the forecourt.

Those 15 years have also endowed tennis with the mixed blessing of heavy sponsorship from commercial companies anxious to tap the middle-class market for their products. There are so many dollar millionaires playing tennis these days that they have ceased to be news. Schoolchildren are making as much money in a year as their parents make in a decade. Sometimes the cost is high. We have seen girls submit to so much physical stress, such intense competition, that they have damaged their health during a period of growth - and become joylessly hardened in the premature pursuit of fame and fortune.

Within the game, priorities have changed. For many players, money matters more than major championships. Computerized rankings, which govern tournament entries and seedings, are an inducement to miss tournaments played on alien surfaces that pose the threat of an early defeat and a lowered ranking. Incredibly, there are players who take holidays during the French, Wimbledon, or United States championships.

The odd thing is that, although so many more youngsters are playing full-time (and competing far more often than their predecessors), there has been no perceptible improvement in the quality of the champions. Chris Lloyd and Bjorn Borg were the leaders of the 'teenage takeover' and both have joined the ranks of the all-time great players. But could they have coped with Margaret Court and Rod Laver on anything but slow clay?

Finally, there is a modern vogue - restricted to a minority, thank goodness - for gasping or grunting or making retching noises when hitting the ball. By a circuitous route that brings us back to McEnroe and company, May we, please, go back to the days when tennis players kept their mouths shut and let their rackets do the talking?

TOMORROW

From London to Paris, from Melbourne to New York: what it takes to win the Grand Slam

moreover... Miles Kington

Taking it from the top again

Regular readers of this column, and shareholders in Moreover Enterprises, will notice several changes today.

For one thing, the photograph which used to hang at the top of the column, like some unidentifiable and forgotten ancestor, is no longer there.

The text, which used to be printed in Old Times Moderate Alliance, now has a new type face called Brave New Times They Are A-Coming. The width, which is what printers call the distance from one side to the other, has been increased.

And the column itself is higher on the page, whereas before it used to wind itself round the crossword before falling asleep in the corner.

Is this some newspaper whim? Has a passing features editor put his head through the door and shouted: "Get rid of the photo and we'll get rid of the text later!" Is it even the result of some hitherto unknown trade union threatening to go on strike and only being bought off with £100 more a week and the promise of improvements in the Moreover column?

Of course not. It is simply that the board of Moreover Enterprises has decided to move into the new Thatcherite era by carrying out a few radical changes which will bring in even more money, cause pleasure at No. 10 Downing Street and perhaps in due course bring a knighthood or two rolling our way.

It is a column to suit the times.

Accordingly, the staff of 25 who until now have been working full-time on research for and the writing of the column, have been declared redundant. They have all been replaced by a BBC-2 microcomputer, which has been programmed to produce the kind of literature yet ultimately pointless satire which, we believe, can be found nowhere else on the Spectrum page. Of course, there will be teething troubles to begin with. We realise that. Correction. Unread teething, insert teething. Return from start.

Regular readers of this column... Correction. Go on from where we left off.

The Concise Crossword, which until now has been such an integral part of the column, has been sold off to private enterprise. It has been, we hear, the work of some privateers. Although remaining in the same place, it is now in the hands of a consortium emanating from... believe it or not... Scilly.

The picture of the unknown man which used to adorn the column has been placed in the hands of Sotheby's, the auction people. They have identified it as a very early, very exciting photograph, taken at a time when camerawork was still primitive and tended to cut off people's ears, hair and chin. We have put a reserve price on it of something in the order of £20,000, or the price of a night out for two in Soho.

And we have sold off the space in which we used to appear to a development corporation who intend to use it for the creation of prestige office buildings and shopping precincts. Our new premises have been bought with the aid of a large improvement grant from the government, in return for our coming out strongly in favour of the Tories in the election run-up. Thanks, Norman.

Some people would call this asset-stripping. We agree. The electorate has clearly shown that it wants no further truck with public money being doled out to white elephants and that people must stand on their own two feet. If this means flogging off the juicier bits of the Moreover empire, and waiting for a lucrative take-over bid for the rest, then so be it.

But make no mistake. This is also a compassionate column. It is a caring column. Every reader, no matter how illegible, who writes in to us with his ideas and suggestions will have his letter carefully scrutinized and if the ideas are worth reusing, they will be reused, efficiently and ruthlessly. If correspondents care to include a stamped addressed envelope, be quite sure that those stamps will be soaked off and put to a good use. Money, gifts and bequests will also be considered carefully and, if there are no irksome conditions or charitable purposes attached, gratefully accepted.

We shall also continue our export drive. The Moreover column is syndicated in thousands of Third World newspapers all over the globe, where local editors are under the impression that it is some form of cultural effort backed by the British Council. Recently, there have been pirate Moreover columns produced cheaply and shoddily in Taiwan. Rest assured that our team of hungry and remorseless lawyers will not rest until these pirates have been driven out of business or found lifeless in some Taiwanese back alley.

Remember: Moreover stands for the new Tory Britain. It certainly won't stand for anything else, least of all criticism. You have been warned.

(A message from the Chairman of Moreover Enterprises.)

Brushing up on the master's magic

Restorers are latter-day alchemists, enhancing or hiding the secrets of paintings, bringing credit and worth to their clients. There are often real reasons for their secrecy. Perhaps only a fraction of the original painting hides beneath the surface and the rest is required to conjure up a painterly replacement for the master's original strokes. Some of the substances employed by restorers - gesso and vulpex have quite a sordid ring until they are translated into plaster filler, glue, furniture polish and soap.

The current choice of retouching materials on the market includes oil paints, ketone resin and paroloid. Oil paints are, according to one restorer, "a method that went out before the war", owing to their tendency to discolour and to fuse dangerously with the original paint.

Restorers with a resin disposition now use a substitute called Larapal, which does not have the same satin finish. The final material in use is Paroloid, a plastic-based newcomer to the market that has been through extensive accelerated exposure tests to make sure it will not discolour. Forthcoming opportunities for restorers to come clean over their materials include the International Conference of Museums of London in July, and for commercial restorers, the questionnaire currently being circulated to members of the Association of British Picture Restorers.

Dramatic ending
X-ray photographs recently revealed that Hogarth originally planned a more dramatic ending for his Marriage à la

FINDINGS

A series of reports on research PICTURE RESTORATION

Mode series. Under the surface of *The Killing of the Earl* lurks the figure of a woman apparently holding a sword. "Could this actually be the Countess rushing away in panic with Silverton's sword to conceal his guilt," asks David Bomford, the restorer who wrote up his



"Killing of the Earl"

findings in the National Gallery Technical Bulletin last year. "If so, Hogarth must subsequently have thought better of it, painted the Countess out and then placed her kneeling at her husband's feet."

Atomic boon

Researchers at the Metropolitan Museum in New York are making an important group of Dutch and Flemish seventeenth century paintings radioactive by placing them in a beam of thermal neutrons to investigate their paint layers. The most spectacular result is with Van Dyck's *Saint Rosalie* interceding for the plague-stricken of Palermo. The X-ray had already revealed a male

portrait beneath the picture, but the auto-radiograph shows up the features far more clearly and it seems that the figure is a self-portrait.



Saint 'alive'

Stavros Mihalakis is from a rare breed of restorer, being both Greek and keen on publicity. His discovery of a fourteenth-century icon beneath a seventeenth-century icon is the subject of a small exhibition at the Barbican until June 19.

During original examination, a tiny mark revealed some gilding beneath. Later, thrilled with success, he "was confronted with the full extent of this amazing discovery. The imposing figure of a saint - later found to be St Peter - could once again see the world after centuries in darkness."

The worm turns

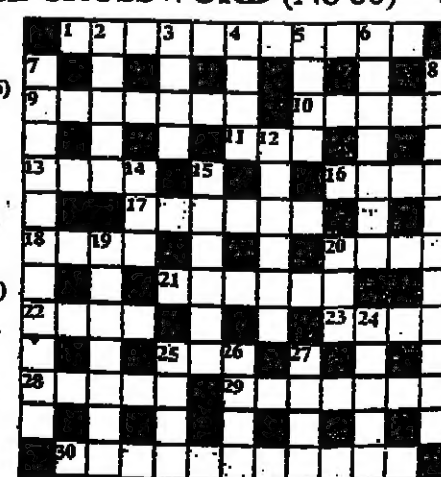
There's a gas chamber at the ready to treat worm infestation in the collection at the National Gallery. Although now extremely rare, in the 1850s worms were often known to turn inside the masterpieces. It is said that Prince Albert ordered the treatment of Sebastiano del Piombo's *The Raising of Lazarus* because of its high incidence of maggots.

Sarah Jane Checkland

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 80)

- ACROSS
1 Sea crossing (7,4)
9 Asserts (7)
10 Poverty-stricken (5)
11 Cry of disgust (3)
13 Butters (4)
16 Bamboo stem (4)
17 Place inside (6)
18 Holm oak (4)
20 Field animal (4)
21 Related group (6)
22 Drug (6)
23 Mast (4)
25 Join with thread (3)
28 Arm joint (5)
29 Accuse (7)
30 Verifiable (11)

- DOWN
2 Share between two (5)
3 Egg drinks (4)
4 Not difficult (4)
5 Submerge (4)
6 Flower art (7)
7 Illuminator (11)
8 Composer's task (11)
12 Not spoken (6)



- 14 King (3)
15 Eighth note (6)
16 Even tempered (7)
17 Hypothesis (3)
24 Bay window (5)
25 Hit fly (4)
26 Homeless child (4)
27 Region (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 79
ACROSS: 1 Relieve 5 Saver 8 Cue 9 Arrival 10 Ranks 11 Hour 12 Trans 14 Unconditional 16 Lambent 18 Aide 21 Exert 22 Initial 23 ABC 24 Seed 25 Kindred
DOWN: 1 Real 2 Large 3 Environmental 4 Ech 5 Serialisation 6 Ventose 7 Resettle 13 Fullness 15 Compete 17 Trick 19 Drier 20 Clad

MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

All over our house, little red lights blink. When they smell smoke, they blink faster. If they still smell smoke, from a major conflagration or my cooking, a banshee noise is unleashed until the fire brigade calls or the frying-pan is taken outside.

I won't say that we sleep more soundly because of the dwarf fire alarms, since their signal that the battery is running low, a mournful squawk, generally starts in the middle of the night and terrifies the children. But it is comforting to know that there is some intelligence in the home, even if it is only artificial.

They come from the same source as the large, colour photographs of the children stuck on the walls. The source is a neighbour, who is involved in a number of small business deals and is branching out into photography - the Lord Snowdon of London SE23.

At one time he was something very big in GEC, big enough to hold conversations with Sir Arnold

Weinstock along the lines of "I offered them £4m, they said £5m so we were right to split the difference, weren't we, Arnold?" Then he was no longer big, or anything at all, in GEC. This is not a sob-story; he seems happier now, having more time for the family, and he takes in lodgers.

He belongs to a class of people who recently gave the Department of Employment a nasty shock. Statisticians glancing over the figures for numbers of employees between 1979 and 1981 noticed, of course, that the sum was rather larger than it is now. Turning to the unemployment benefit figures at the end of that period, they were perturbed to discover that some 200,000 of those ex-employees did not turn up where they should have done, that is, claiming their benefits.

They couldn't all be moonlighting, or jumping off London Bridge to avoid further attacks of monetarism, surely? Two hundred thousand men and women is a lot to lose, indeed, it looks like carelessness. It was not until the figures for the self-employed finally trickled in, much later, that they turned up - all of them, selling fire alarms, taking photographs, opening off-licences, setting up smallholdings or management consultancies.

If, like me, you have written exactly the same number of articles each week (sometimes, it seems, exactly the same article) since the dawn of time, it is hard to conceive that people should ever change the course of their work and lives.

Yet our house is a living museum to men who

have leapt from one horse to another in midstream. The re-wiring is the work of a former member of the Pretty Things pop group and, as a satisfied customer, I play his old records on his new cables.

The walls are decorated by a former cat burglar, but perhaps the less said about that the better. Hanging on the walls are group photographs that include one of my wife's brother's-in-law, who stopped doing research for Sir Arnold Weinstock and became a science teacher (it must be pretty empty in the premises of GEC now). Another started his career as a Dutch physical training teacher, he is still Dutch but has switched to a senior social work post.

It is some consolation to a professional or executive worker who has been made redundant, that there are those who actually jump before there is any question of their being pushed. The advantage of doing it that way round is that they can arrange for a life-boat to be in position; but the example does show the redundant that there is hope.

It may not lie in the same field, particularly during a recession. And expansion does not necessarily mean, given the nature of many new industries, that new staff are dragged aboard. As the old joke has it, the micro-computer whizzkid, meeting a friend in the street, enthuses: "Business is really booming - we're moving into smaller premises next week!"

The happiest ones may well be those who do what they have always done a hankering for. Norman Oliver, a regular churchgoer who spent 27 years with ICI, is now director of Church Action with the Unemployed. Conversely, a vicar of my acquaintance has just moved into the acting profession, though he tends to be typecast as a vicar.

But for many of those who obey Norman Tebbit's call to get on their bike it is the small business which calls. Its call has been made sweeter by the Manpower Services Commission's new Enterprise Allowance. This allows you to be enterprising by funding you to the tune of £40 a week for a year - assuming you have put £1,000 of your redundancy money into the new business - to top up the takings. You have to do your sums, of course.

"It's terrifying out there in the big, wide world," a former boss of mine confided on his last day with us; he had always seen the office as a sort of free cash-and-carry for his immediate needs. "You have to buy your own furniture!"

Gently, I relieved him of a small coffee-table, the L-R telephone directory and several reams of A4 paper, and escorted him into the street. He has done very well for himself since, we hear. He has got a big chair, anyway.

Jonathan Sale

Penny Perrick

A-level or glass slipper?

As about 70,000 teenage girls take their A-level examinations during the next few weeks, some of them may be reflecting a bit sulkily that the Princess of Wales avoided the whole nerve-shredding rigmarole - and still did all right for herself.

The Princess is, in fact, posing a bit of a problem for those of us determined to see our own and other people's daughters educated up to the hilt. For who can deny that Princess Diana is beautiful, enchanting and excellent at her job? And who can deny also that this admirable young person doesn't have an O-level to her name? Diana provides a lovely, living example that whereas men are unlikely to find any kind of success unless they pass the examinations which lead to a brilliant career, a woman's life is an altogether more chancy business. And for as long as the fairy-tale story of the unknown nursery school assistant who is chosen to be the wife of a prince happens in real life, it will be difficult to persuade girls that their future lies in good examination results.

It may be that girls resist higher education - only 86,000 of them were at university at the last count, in 1979, compared with 142,000 young men - because in some perverse, primordial way they don't want to be in charge of their own destiny. What they may want, however subconsciously, is to be the rose in a man's buttonhole, the hand that rocks the cradle and certainly doesn't rule the world.

Always something to get the hair done for

This is a reasonable longing for those as privileged as the Princess, who can be reasonably sure that they will not encounter divorce or their husband's redundancy. The Princess is perhaps uniquely privileged in that she can guarantee that she will never have to confront a blank diary. Even when her children have left home she is unlikely to experience that dreadful, grey feeling that comes over women who are up and have nothing to do until their husband gets back from the office. The Princess's diary may contain a lot of days when the most exciting event is touring a pickle factory, but there will always be something to get her hair done for.

But pretty, unqualified nursery school assistants who marry someone other than the heir to the throne may one day need a job. As they rummage around in old handbags for the yellowing reference written by the headmistress several years ago, they may then, at last, regret the fact that they have no A-levels or recent work experience. At every turn one comes across women in just these circumstances. They try very hard to make a go of it. They buy old, crumbling country houses and transform them into restaurants; they restore porcelain, cook directors' lunches.

Striking out from the femininity landmark

I see the makings of plucky little women in some of the flower-fresh schoolgirls I know. The ones who say with a rueful giggle that the business section of the newspaper surpasses their understanding. A blatant lie and they know it, but somewhere along the way these girls have picked up any number of clues which suggest that it's unsafe to succumb too far from the landmark labelled femininity.

I nudged my 18-year-old niece as we encountered a plucky little woman with her glittering, desperate smile. "If you give up Applied Maths, that will be you in 20 years time," I hiss viciously. She's not convinced. Her best friend, who flunked Physics, has just been taken on by Lucie Clayton, RSCD. I listened to Sir Monty Finniston address an audience of women managers on the subject "Are Women their own worst enemy?". He accused us of taking soft options: French conversation instead of engineering; woolly ideas instead of long-term goals. His audience needed no convincing.

A younger audience would have been in two minds about it. Sir Monty would not have persuaded them that they must, initially, do it the hard way, unless he had also been able to say quite categorically that not some day, not indeed ever, would their particular prince come.

Is there life after redundo?



SMALL WONDER

Brian Padgett: Lucas Aerospace to intermediate technology.

I was Manager, New Products Development, for Lucas Aerospace. My contribution to aviation was at the time supersound waves were coming up; I invented the spray-cooled alternator which reduced the weight of machinery on board by fifty per cent.

I was invited by a voluntary organisation to take over the role of general secretary. The Countrywide Holidays Association had as part of its objectives to provide for people who couldn't afford them identical holidays to those of people who could. I agreed to stay for five years.

I found it rather difficult to think in terms of working for a commercial organisation again. Yet I realised that holidays were not the burning issue. After looking around, the Intermediate Technology Development Group, which follows Schumacher's ideas on Small being Beautiful, seemed to offer the best prospect.

It seemed there was a role for technical involvement to help people who wanted to start their own business. I am now head of the Group's UK programme. Some of our ideas are service-type operations. We had a chap who started up a knife grinding service for restaurants, which broadened out to resharpening road drills.

My old colleagues at Lucas have bent over backwards to be helpful.



FIRST AID TO LAST

David Greenwood: hospital equipment to shoes

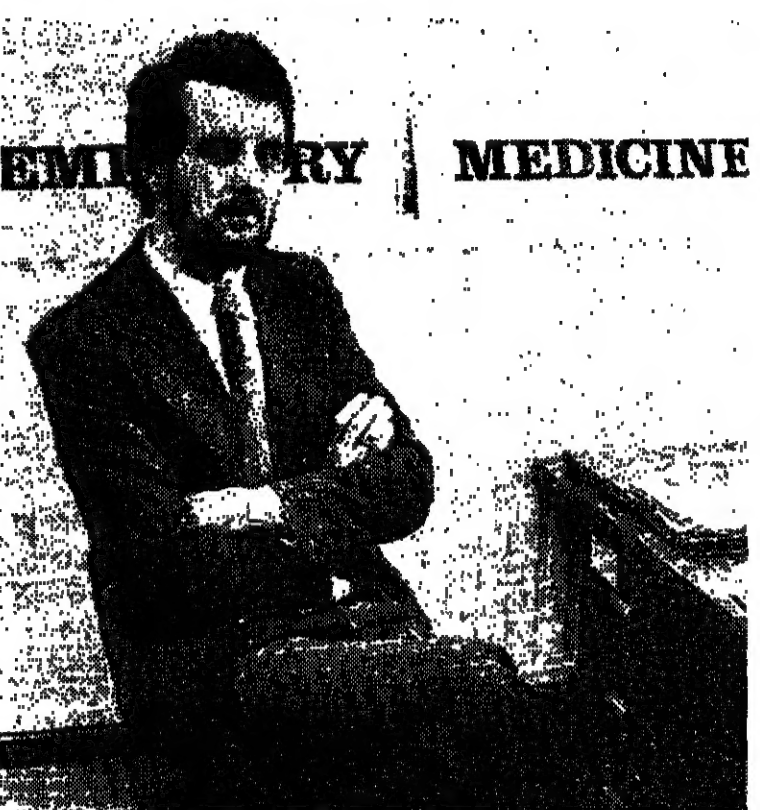
I was a director of Associated British Hospital Equipment Ltd, which planned the equipping of hospitals overseas. The turnover at one time was something like three million pounds a year but the contracts began to dry up. It was a subsidiary of a multinational, which wrapped the company up and me with it.

I've never been on the dole. I applied for jobs for the first three months. Then I used redundancy money to set up a new company with colleagues in the hospital equipment business.

My wife was retailing shoes from home in a small way. We decided, right, we would buy this shop (Da Vinci, in Sheen Lane, Richmond), she would run it, I would administer it. It provides the basic income for the family.

We sell top-quality leather shoes imported direct from Italy. The names are exclusive to us. You're not talking to a shoe retailer - that's my wife's business - but I do enjoy all this just as much as my previous work.

If somebody came up to me and offered me an interesting career at £35,000, I would consider it, but that's not going to happen. And having been bitten by redundancy once, you've got to protect yourself. I could join a big company, and be redundant six months later.



SLIPPED FLOPPY DISC

Peter Davies: super computer to homoeopathy

I used to work for Control Data Corporation, an American computer company, as a systems analyst on a customer site, at the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting. I was involved in "bench-marking" activity; if you are spending a million pounds on a new piece of equipment, you want to make sure it's going to do the job, so you take a typical workload and run it through.

I was still hankering after medicine, which I had got interested in when I did a PhD at McGill

University in Canada, applying a form of systems analysis to how the brain functions. I got reading a book on homoeopathy and it struck me that its practitioners get to the root cause of disease.

I left CDC and am coming to the end of my second year's training in a three-year homoeopathy course. I work at the Institute for Complementary Medicine.

I ran the information centre here with the librarian and am building up on the desk-top computer research bibliography on acupuncture, osteopathy, herbal medicine and much more.

Perks - travel, company car, insurance, expenses - I no longer have and I don't know if I'm going to be in a job in a year's time.

HOMES TO COUNTRY

Neil Wates: family construction company to organic farming

I joined Wates Ltd in 1954 and had been Managing Director for a decade, when there was a disagreement over policy. I could have decided to stay, but instead I did a self-audit. I looked at my duties and at what my personal gifts were. I had a very small farming experience and was anxious to get closer to earth, closer to nature; I decided to relocate myself to a place where there were under-utilised local resources.

When I started with these two farms near Sevenoaks I had seven employees, as opposed to several thousands at Wates. Now, with the tile works and brick factory, there are nearly 150. The brick factory came about because there was a lot of clay left over when we built the dairy unit, so now we make bricks by hand.

We recycle our cow-dung; there's a methane digester to grow worms. We've set up a study centre for organic farming and we're looking at ways of processing milk.

But I'm not just copping out in



Kent. We set up an organization called Dumais, based on St James's Church, Piccadilly, which meets every Wednesday and studies the whole issue of security, national and personal. It holds that the international debate should be based on a

policy that is more than just about the East-West clash, and it runs projects in Zimbabwe.

I was a major shareholder in a private company and it is a shock when your whole office disappears.

To post a letter, you have to find the address, find the stamp. But a lot of people sell their souls for money and then try to buy back what they've lost. Redundancy, I would say, is a tremendous opportunity - but you must do your sums.

GOING WELL

John Davis: Shell to Christianity

I became Deputy Marketing Coordinator for the Shell group, in charge of Shell's worldwide product development. In my last three years I was given some small companies to run; at the end of that assignment I thought I'd see if I couldn't do something to stimulate small companies.

In my own career I was lacking in understanding as to what my Christian ministry should be and my fellow churchmen weren't anything like as active as they should have been in fostering the development of local enterprises and trusts.

My work with the Industrial Christian Fellowship consists of making contact with Christians around the country in commerce and industry who want to exercise their ministry at work. They are interested in working with love and seeking to create a climate of cooperation.

I was offered a salary but in fact do this for a tiny honorarium of £200 a year. We had a pension scheme in Shell and they allowed me to take it. I felt I had a marvellous career there and was very torn about leaving.



I see the makings of plucky little women in some of the flower-fresh schoolgirls I know. The ones who say with a rueful giggle that the business section of the newspaper surpasses their understanding. A blatant lie and they know it, but somewhere along the way these girls have picked up any number of clues which suggest that it's unsafe to succumb too far from the landmark labelled femininity.

I nudged my 18-year-old niece as we encountered a plucky little woman with her glittering, desperate smile. "If you give up Applied Maths, that will be you in 20 years time," I hiss viciously. She's not convinced. Her best friend, who flunked Physics, has just been taken on by Lucie Clayton, RSCD. I listened to Sir Monty Finniston address an audience of women managers on the subject "Are Women their own worst enemy?". He accused us of taking soft options: French conversation instead of engineering; woolly ideas instead of long-term goals. His audience needed no convincing.

A younger audience would have been in two minds about it. Sir Monty would not have persuaded them that they must, initially, do it the hard way, unless he had also been able to say quite categorically that not some day, not indeed ever, would their particular prince come.

FLAVIA CORKSCREW'S GOOD FOOD GUIDE

REALIZING THEY HAVE ONLY ONE MINUTE'S DRINKING UP TIME, FLAVIA AND HER FRIEND OLIVER MILLEFEUILLES...



...MAKE A FORCED LANDING ON A SPANISH WATER.

We'd like to retract our undercarriages at a table for two.



TWO HOURS LATER:

The bill please Manuél! You aren't going to charge us Salvage I hope!



Well, on dry land we call it Corkage. Also there's Spillage, wastage, umbrage, service, and VAT. That's £400,000 please.



We didn't even get the free holiday in Tenerife...



THE TIMES DIARY

Greening of Philip

I do not expect David Bellamy to be imprisoned this time, but he is waxing quite as bellicose over the Chiswick Triangle as he was over the Tasmanian Triangle. You need to be a traveller on the District or Broad Street lines to appreciate the value of his latest pitch but for the unfamiliar it is a plot of land owned by British Rail, inhabited by a profusion of beetles, and grown upon by a cove of silver birches. BR wants to build warehouses there and has enlisted the help of Lovell Development to that end. No, say the conservationists and, surprisingly, Hounslow council, at whose town hall a public inquiry opens next month. Anne Mayo, president of the Chiswick Wildlife Group, says it would be vandalism to clear the triangle, thought to be one of the least disturbed woodland areas in Greater London. The group claims the support of the Duke of Edinburgh, but I think this is spurious; Mayo tells me that at a conservationists' meeting in London last week she managed to stick a green triangle, the campaign badge, to his lapel when he was not looking.

Poetry in motion

Following my item last week on the Carlisle to Settle line, British Rail tells me that nine of the yellow and brown Pullman cars will be brought down to London for a very special occasion on June 24. They will be hitched to a brand-new electric locomotive called Sir John Bejman, at St Pancras and will make the run to Bedford and back with the poet laureate on board. The engine would go further north, were it not for the fact that the line is not electrified beyond that point. Fittingly, the event coincides with National Arts Day, much to Bejman's pleasure.

Boarding glass

The Japanese, like the English, have a good line in diffidence; but misunderstanding can arise when the formal expression of that virtue takes an alien form. To the question: "Wouldn't you like another drink?" the average Japanese responds literally, "Yes," meaning "Yes, I would not." He gets a drink anyway and is too polite to argue. Japan Airlines is now taking revenge in its new trans-Polar super-executive class by playing passengers with drink the moment they enter the aircraft. Judging by the behaviour of my fellow countrymen on British Airways' Club class (where the flow of booze, albeit after take-off, is unstoppable), it is an offer few are likely to refuse.

Washed up

It is far too late, I know, but I thought the Rubber Gloves Party candidate should get a mention. It is a measure of her independent posture that she should not submit a manifesto until after polling day, though I fear that punctuality would have had no effect on the Cornwall South East electorate. There was a mixture of repression and liberation in her campaign, which included a reduction in the number of people claiming unemployment benefit, and a law prohibiting the ownership by an individual of more than four holiday homes. The candidate, Joy Dent, assured me that Rubber Gloves has an even-handed approach, speaking for left and right. I'm afraid she did not clean up in her constituency; in fact, with 94 votes, her deposit went down the drain.

Wanted posters

Just because the election is over, do not feel you can throw away all the attention literature. You should be according to the British Library of Political and Economic Science, based at the London School of Economics, retain all ephemera for the sake of future researchers. Derek Clarke, the librarian, says there is mounting interest in such documents, and he already oversees material dating back to 1945. Campaigners, if you are glad to see the back of your posters, he is happy to see the front of them, and can be reached at 10 Portugal Street, London WC2A 2AE.

Luckless gypsies?

When is a gypsy no longer a wanderer? Presumably when he stays put for a while. Not so, says the Dutch government, which conditions allowed families to settle in Holland four years ago, but now wants to deport them to Yugoslavia and Hungary, their alleged countries of origin. The resultant political row is highly embarrassing for a country that prides itself on its tolerance of minorities and has made a point in the Council of Europe of urging its neighbours not to harass gypsies. Another 100 gypsies, recently expelled from Poland and now camped near Amsterdam and Utrecht, are watching with some bemusement their hosts' attempts to establish the principle that this minority is as welcome as any other... so long as it is in transit.

Cats having swept the boards on Broadway, it is serendipitous that London Zoo at Regent's Park to have mounted a major information exhibit on the big ones - you know, lions, tigers, that sort of thing. Summer visitors (who, it is hoped, will flock to take advantage of the zoo's £2.75 admission charge, down from £3.50 last year) will learn, the chronically bankrupt Zoological Society of London tells me, that a lion reigned (and, presumably, where), and which cat has five names. Truly, there is a felinity that shapes our ends, rough-hewn from how we will...

PHS

Peter Stothard on the problems facing Nigel Lawson at the Treasury

The rise of a natural pugilist



no longer needs to hide the simple methods by which it manipulates the exchange and interest rates. In short they are asking: do we need a new MTFIS and a new set of targets to give such troublesome hostages to fortune?

The answer to this seemingly technical question could be a sign of something much more profound. Mr Lawson has been in the forefront of those ministers who argue that Margaret Thatcher has created a fundamental shift in British life. But that, as they say, is politics. When it comes to running the economy in these supposedly new circumstances, will he be able to tear himself away from his erstwhile obsession with a fixed set of money supply figures? Peter Middleton, now Permanent Secretary in succession to Sir Douglas Wass, has apparently shown considerable reluctance to leave his old monetary responsibilities behind. Will the man who shared the sofa in 1979 prove to share the same problems?

This question worries the Treasury, which like every big organization, knows the problems of the over-promoted executive who will not give up his old job and is slightly afraid of his new one. "Election predictions about a fall in unemployment, ideological fighting with other ministers - this is not the behaviour of a Chancellor," said one official yesterday, "but maybe he can change".

Nigel Lawson is one of nature's true pugilists. "A natural fighter," as one former colleague put it yesterday, "who has been frustrated at Energy because in that job there was no Cabinet minister he could kick". One reason, it is said, why the MTFIS may stay is that the new Chancellor, unlike some officials and colleagues, has no qualms about taking up bitter battles and unnecessarily tortuous intellectual scraps for years on end. He positively enjoys them.

His previous Treasury job had another aspect which he may be

reluctant to give up - the almost daily fighting with the Bank of England. As Financial Secretary he had a series of famous rows with Gordon Richardson, the Bank's Governor. The bank resented Lawson's detailed interest in the gilt market. Nigel Lawson saw Gordon Richardson as opposed to his MTFIS strategy - an opposition which will make it even less likely for Mr Lawson to abandon it now.

It is important for a new Chancellor to establish his independence - not only from the wishes of Threadneedle Street but from Downing Street, too. A nasty problem already confronts Mr Lawson in this regard with the perennial dilemma of interest rates and the supply of mortgage finance. Mrs Thatcher will certainly not want her return to power to be accompanied by an increase in the cost of home ownership. Yet building society deposit rates are well out of line with other rates. With funds drying up, the mortgage famine looks like getting worse. The Treasury's customary introduction note to a new Chancellor recommends rapid action to reduce interest rates and make the societies more competitive.

The Bank is likely to tell the new Chancellor that it will be able to manage this by itself. "Talking advantage of opportunities as they arise," is how the Governor likes to put it, always adding the rider that he has to be free to do it his way. Mr Lawson will be loth, however, to risk his early favour with the Prime Minister, the success of Gordon Richardson's "way". What if the "opportunities" do not arise?

On the other hand, if he is seen to be intervening more directly, he may look too much like a Prime Ministerial poodle. He knows that here are sound reasons for leaving rates where they are and would no doubt like the opportunity to have surveyed his new empire, decided the key pre-eminence issues, and made a major policy speech in which a lowering of rates might be signalled. Not for the last time, he will not have such luxury.

Nigel Lawson's Chancellorship is unlikely to be much enjoyed by the rest of the Cabinet. He is likely to be much more aggressive than Sir Geoffrey Howe in extending Treasury control over the nationalized industries. The Prime Minister has already floated a scheme in which departments like Transport, Energy and the new Trade and Industry Ministry would give up their financial "sponsorship" of state-owned businesses to the Treasury.

Mr Lawson agrees - probably rather more than Patrick Jenkin, the outgoing industry minister who was his closest rival for the job. The appointment of Cecil Parkinson to the merged Trade and Industry departments will help this change. His main concerns are promotion of trade and private industry. He has not yet the mentality of a major spending minister and is unlikely to cavil at the cutting away of a great part of his new empire.

New order... old standards

George Thomas gives some friendly advice to the new Speaker

deprecation by the Speaker or by some humorous remark - always at the expense of the Speaker. Sarcastic humour at the expense of an individual Member is as lethal as cyanide for the Speaker. In any case, the Speaker's task is always to reduce the temperature rather than to send it upwards.

The Speaker's Chair is a lonely place, for he is on his own once the business of the House has begun. He has to respond immediately to points of order shot at him from all quarters of the House, and to do so in the knowledge that members are weighing carefully each word he utters. Every Parliament has its share of barrack-room lawyers who feel cheated if a week goes by and they have not raised a point of order, albeit a false one. My strength in dealing with them was that they never knew how much of Erskine May (the Commons Book of Procedure is based) I did not know!

One of the main responsibilities of the Speaker is to protect and to maintain parliamentary standards of conduct within the Chamber. If members use unparliamentary language in criticizing others, it is usually not difficult to get them to withdraw the offending words. In the heat of argument people sometimes get carried away and will

say something quite out of character. These are the times when quiet patience and courtesy from the Chair is invaluable: 99 times out of 100 the Member concerned is already aware that he has transgressed, and is therefore prepared for the Speaker's admonition and for the request to withdraw his remark. The Member knows that the last word is always with the Speaker and if there is a complete and utter refusal to respond to the Speaker, then the Member faces the humiliation of being obliged to leave the Chamber.

If, before entering the Chamber, a member has resolved upon creating a scene to get himself suspended, the Speaker and the Commons can usually sense what is happening. Sometimes a Member calculates that the publicity of suspension from the House will help some cause which he supports. When such things happen, the Speaker's duty to protect parliamentary standards leaves him no choice but to "name" the Member concerned. It is a distressing business for the Speaker to have to recourse to his disciplinary powers, but it would be even more unpleasant if he feared the consequences and did nothing. Parliamentary bullies are usually held in contempt as much by their own party as by the rest of the House.

From coaching to couching at White Hart Lane

left side of the helmet from the right. In this country sports psychologists John Syer and Christopher Connolly have been working at the sharp end of British football with Spurs for the past three seasons. They have now left to put down their theories and experiences in a book for Cambridge University Press.

"Some people go home and kick the dog or smash their tennis racket after a bad game," said John Syer. "One Spurs player found he was getting changed and habitually going straight to the supporters' club, where his friends would not let him get away. Yet he told us what he really wanted was to go home for peace and quiet. We got him to do

this and to do the right mental review of the match.

"Our approach is less a question of therapy than training. The players know how to prepare for a game physically, but not mentally." The psychologist is not so much interested in the striker's Oedipus complex as, for example, correcting his "loss of bottle" when faced with a fatherly looking goalkeeper.

"Some players tend to lose their aggression, so we relax them and take them back to the time when they had that aggression. The players have incredible recall and can remember the particular match and even the run. We get them to

close their eyes and play it over in their minds, discussing in detail what is happening to them."

How did it benefit the players? "I got a lot out of it and now apply the techniques myself," said 22-year-old defender Gary O'Reilly, who had a university place lined up before he signed for Spurs.

O'Reilly said: "These new techniques help key people up. For example, John would take Graham Roberts back to the three he got against his home town, Southampton, and you could see him start smiling." Spurs captain Steve Perryman added: "The game to me was a muddle until I was 25. I think sports psychologists can help sort out that confusion earlier. I got a lot out of it."

"Psychology?" thundered my Uncle Ernest when I suggested that Syer's techniques might be applied to his own Rotherham United during the close season. "Psychology? The only thing that would motivate that lot is the threat of taxidermy."

Paul Pickering

Gerald Kaufman

Farewell, but may you soon return

The Tories share the spoils. Francis Pym and David Howell always, of course, excepted. Labour ticks its wounds. When Parliament meets on Wednesday, among those not present will be 29 Labour MPs who were defeated in last week's general election.

Some are veterans: men and women who have sat in the Commons for many years and in several cases have held ministerial office. These include the former Cabinet ministers Tony Benn, Albert Booth and David Ennals, as well as Shirley Summerskill, Arthur Davidson, Roland Moyle, Bill Whitlock, Joe Dean, Joan Lester, Alex Lyon, Neil Carmichael, Frank Hooley and David Stoddart. Many were prepared for defeat, or at any rate its possibility.

Frank Hooley and David Ennals have lost parliamentary seats before, and so were to some extent equipped to cope with this latest reverse. Tony Benn and Shirley Summerskill, members of the party's national executive, retain a national role in politics. Whether or not any on this list get the opportunity to resume their parliamentary careers - and all still have important contributions to make - they have at any rate had their chance and have grasped it.

Some cannot assuage their setbacks with this consolation. The most poignant defeats are of two men who sat in the House for a cruelly short time after winning by-elections. John Speller had gained Birmingham, Northfield only eight months ago. Cecil O'Brien's triumph at Darlington permitted him to fulfil a generation-long ambition to be MP for his native town - but for just 11 weeks. Very different men, the one sharp and confident, the other pensive though thoroughly capable, neither of them had the time to get used to the Commons and take its measure.

The displaced include a group of individuals, MPs whose objective was not to hold office, but to expound a cause or harry the Conservatives. Stan Newens of Harlow, one of the gentlest and sweetest-natured men one could meet, an adversary of totalitarianism and a campaigner for peace, saw it as his duty to uphold his vehement anti-fascism by supporting the stand against Gallieni in the Falklands.

Bob Cryer worked as hard as any member of the House on a variety of issues, some of them unpopular even with colleagues on his own side, and went out in a blaze of glory, at a time when at any rate one of his comrades was scuttling round every corner of Britain armed with a carthage, he deliberately chose to stay and defend his own constituency of Keighley when redistribution had made it almost unworkable.

Julie Davidson

Oxford, it was love at first tutorial

Well then, I said, admit me to the secret garden of magic possibilities, find me the low door in the wall. I know the legends, I know the literature. Show me the reality. Or words to that effect. We were driving down Headington Hill at the time.

My husband was as anxious as an artist at his first exhibition. He was unveiling Oxford, revisiting the fountainhead of his own seminal self, a side of him that has been shaped by something soft, fat, ancient, wise, immutable and alien. He had so loved Oxford that, perversely, he seemed to want me to loathe it. "There are people in Scotland," he said dourly, "who called me a quailing for coming here".

Not me. I'm all for dipping deep into the better English traditions and arriving home with some critical plunder with which to augment our own spare, spiky, quiescent intelligence. And I have never been to Oxford, either as undergraduate or tourist or car worker. Jakarta yes, Oxford no. It was high time. "But it's an acquired taste," said the quailing, anguished. "You'll probably hate it at first sight".

Not at first or trillionth sight. It was becoming clear that hating Oxford was not to be an option unless I chose to turn into a sadist. Nights of deep thought went into the matter. Worcester was ruled out. Conducted with maps, guides and most of the Oxford bibliography.

We were, of course to stay in his old college and get ourselves invited to High Table. Long telephone calls were exchanged with the vice-provost of Worcester, one-time tutor to the history students he had described as "typically Scottish - dour and intelligent". I thought this Delphic, and looked up Worcester's academic reputation, playing them at their own game, and turned to James Morris's Oxford for a taste of its personality.

"Worcester, thought small and poor, has a certain dash to its name, as of an irrepressible younger son." It sounded very Scottish; although these days Worcester is bigger and richer, largely because three of its old members, now Honorary Fellows, have distinguished themselves - more by natural talent than academic instruction - in the world of commerce. Worcester now has a Murdoch Room, named after Rupert, in its new upper library and some spectacular new student accommodation named after the brothers Sainsbury.

We were to stay in the Sainsbury Building, Worcester, which admitted women in 1975, has got no such thing as a double room for visitors. We had been thoughtfully offered the next best thing - two adjoining rooms with their own bathroom. A tiny suite no less.

And so from Headington Hill.

Christopher Price was the House's barrack-room lawyer, always equipped to raise an abstruse point of order and often to prevail with it. Gwilym Roberts, beaten at Can-nock, was a necessary eccentric, championing left-handed victims of anti-minimalism (who included Albert Booth, Bob Cryer and Christopher Price).

In these early days of a difficult and numerically overpowered opposition, we shall especially feel the absence of some who never held office, but, during the last four years, had developed skills and abilities which, if the election had gone differently, would over the weekend have installed their possessors behind ministerial desks.

Ken Woolmer, unexpectedly defeated at Batley and Spenn by only 870 votes, had developed an impressive expertise in trade policy. Frank White, whose massive personal popularity in Bury could not prevail against the swing, was knowledgeable on a range of industrial issues, especially those relating to Lancashire.

Ann Taylor and Ted Graham, front-bench speakers covering the Department of the Environment with me, were ready to work 24-hour days - unless required to put in longer stints. Ann Taylor led the search-party opposition, which forced the Government to ditch its Housing and Building Control Bill. Ted Graham secured the affection of everyone, despite the excruciating puns which, at the rate of one every 30 seconds, he was still relentlessly coming right through to election week.

Philip Whitehead, who knew about television from behind the camera rather than seated in an armchair, was getting ready to be the best Arts Minister we had ever had. It was arguable whether Jim Marshall (out by a nail-biting seven votes), John Tiley or John Sever had the greatest commitment to fostering good race relations or the more profound experience of immigration legislation. It was certain that John Garrett, with his determination that trained professionals should be in charge of industrial policy, knew more about managerial techniques for control of public expenditure than anyone else of his generation.

The parliamentary Labour Party still has a formidable range of talents. Quite certainly, new members who have just joined it will soon show their strengths. However, during these opening months of adjustment, it will be hard to do without the contribution of the colleagues we have lost. May they come back to us soon.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton.

Julie Davidson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE CASE FOR CHEAPER MONEY

The Conservatives made few promises about the economy in the election campaign. In particular, they did not say what they regarded as a maximum acceptable level of unemployment or when they expected the unemployment total to start falling. This gives them a great advantage in their second term. Because people believe that the Government's first priority is to establish and maintain a sound currency, inflation expectations will continue to moderate. Mr Nigel Lawson should therefore find anti-inflation policy easier to implement than Sir Geoffrey Howe did at the start.

But the favourable climate of public opinion does not excuse the Government from stating its long-term policy goals precisely. The Conservative manifesto said that the ultimate objective should be to restore price stability; the latest version of the medium-term financial strategy, announced in the Budget, contained a forward projection of output and money national income which implied that the inflation rate in 1985/86 would be 5 per cent. Unless the word "ultimate" is being used in virtually meaningless sense, the manifesto and the Budget projection are inconsistent. The Government should say how soon it wants to achieve stable prices, if that is its real intention.

It may seem unnecessarily vigorous to urge that a commitment be made now on the timing of a return to stable prices. But the function of an explicit statement of this kind is to constrain decisions later in the Government's life when electoral considerations might cause opportunistic vote-catching in macroeconomic policy. The great success of the medium-term financial strategy has been that, by setting targets for public

sector borrowing and money supply growth several years in advance, it has prevented the fiscal inflation that used to be traditional in the last eighteen months of every government. Mrs Thatcher should build on this precedent in her second term.

Unfortunately, the medium-term financial strategy is due for review only in the next Budget. The next Budget is at least nine months away. It would be best if a coherent programme for the further reduction of inflation, spelt out in terms of the public sector borrowing requirement and money supply, were presented almost immediately. Difficult decisions will be easier to take in the near future than in 1987 or 1988.

An opportunity for an explicit statement of policy goals may emerge soon. The figures for central government borrowing in April and May were disappointing and suggested that public spending is running a little ahead of target in the current financial year. Some revision of expenditure plans may be justified by this development. If and when an announcement about further restraint over public spending is made, it could be accompanied by a general assessment of macroeconomic policy in the next five years.

But it would be wrong to combine steps to limit public expenditure with an increase in interest rates. Although the rate of money supply growth has been rather high in the past three months, the cause has unquestionably been the flurry of above-target government spending and not heavy bank lending to the private sector. A move towards dearer money would slow down and possibly halt the recovery in demand which has

been under way since the autumn of last year.

The recovery has been quite strong. Such indicators as new car registrations and housing starts, which have in the past proved reliable in anticipating changes in activity in the economy as a whole, are running at levels 20 per cent above those a year ago. Nevertheless, it would be difficult to argue that the upturn so far incurs the risk of renewing inflationary pressures. Perhaps because productivity growth has been remarkably rapid, unemployment is still increasing and wage settlements continue to fall.

It will take several years of economic growth at more than the long-run trend rate before unemployment has dropped enough and the labour market has tightened sufficiently to allow the unions the luxury of extravagant wage demands. To check the revival in private sector demand by raising interest rates would be very premature. If anything, the case for a cut in interest rates is easier to make. Extra spending by consumers has been made possible in large part by the buoyancy of building society mortgage lending, but the building societies are now losing liquidity quickly. Lower interest rates would help them to attract higher inflows.

A modest reduction in interest rates would sustain the recovery and not jeopardize further progress on inflation. If it occurred in conjunction with new measures on public expenditure, confidence in the Government's anti-inflationary resolve would be reinforced.

In any event, the Government should seriously consider including a pledge to restore price stability in its next major statement of economic policy aims.

CARVING THE JOINT

The Prime Minister in the full flood of an argument is an awesome spectacle. But she is neither unstoppable, nor unmanageable. She has a strong will, for sure. But her command of the facts, her skill in argument and her inexhaustible energy have often created a false impression of brutal, almost dictatorial government about her. It is a fallacy to portray her as a leader who either likes or requires obedience in her Ministers. The dismissal of Mr Pym, for instance, has been portrayed as the fate which awaits any Minister, however grand a Tory he might seem to be, if he steps out of line. There are more complex factors than that.

Mr Pym is a considerable parliamentarian but he has not commanded great admiration as a departmental Minister. The absence of any personal rapport between himself and Mrs Thatcher must have made both their lives extremely difficult when he occupied either of the two great offices of State, Defence or the Foreign Office. He came to the Foreign Office at a moment of crisis, partly because there was nobody else suitable at the time. It would clearly have been very damaging for the government now, for the outside world to deal with a Foreign Secretary known to be so out of sympathy with, and therefore remote from, the Prime Minister.

There are three traits which

Mrs Thatcher finds most distressing in Ministers. One is any tendency to be boggled (as she calls it) by officials, so that the Minister just becomes a spokesman for his department. Another is "indecisiveness". A third is an inability to answer back when she shouts at them; and shout at them she certainly does.

Mrs Thatcher likes an argument. She thinks she can usually win them. But she has lost as many as she has won in Cabinet. In her mind it is the doubters and the sulkers who become marked down for the chop. Mr Prior, Mr Walker and Mr Heseltine speak their minds in a way which Mr Pym and Sir Ian Gilmour never could: thus they are still there.

It is an abrasive style of leadership which often belies the caution with which policies are actually carried out. However, a requirement for such robust qualities of counterpoint in her colleagues must limit the catchment area from which Mrs Thatcher can draw Cabinet Ministers. That apart, the composition of her post-election Cabinet should provide the Conservative Party with a wide range of choice for its next generation of leaders.

By the next election Mrs Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Prior, Mr Patrick Jenkin and Sir Keith Joseph will all be in their sixties. The younger generation of Mr Parkinson, Mr

Tebbit, Mr Lawson, Mr Heseltine and Mr Walker will all have held high office as well. There will be many princes at the court, but not an obvious crown prince among them to be seen at this stage.

From the policy point of view Mr Lawson's appointment as Chancellor is certainly the most stimulating. Mr Jenkin might have been less of a risk, but Mr Lawson has more command of the argument. He is nobody's man; but equally there are no Lawson men either. He will need unusual help in his relations with colleagues, and in his communications with the party at large.

That wider role of oiling the machinery both of government and of party management has hitherto been performed triumphantly by Mr Whitelaw. Will his viscountcy now reduce his power to see that Mrs Thatcher's government works smoothly? With a Prime Minister like her, and a Chancellor like Mr Lawson, there will be all the more need for a senior Minister of Fixity. In the dark early days of the last Parliament Sir Geoffrey Howe's essential niceness contained the effects of many a disagreement with backbenchers. Mr Whitelaw's skills will be needed, even from the Lords, but the Cabinet as a whole will have to be doubly aware of the need to keep open its lines of communication with the over-populated backbenches behind it.

STILL A MINORITY WITHIN A MINORITY

The survival of Mr James Prior at the Northern Ireland Office signals, among other things, that the Ulster question is not high on Mrs Thatcher's list of mountains to be moved. The province, which has only just been made the subject of one constitutional "initiative" in a lengthening line of total or partial failures is not about to receive another. Nor is there to be a break with the inconclusive but even-handed policy of direct rule, which pleases no Ulster politicians, but is tolerable to by far the greater part of the population at large.

Mr Prior's hand was plainly visible in the section of the Conservative manifesto that addressed itself to Northern Ireland. It was there stated that the Assembly would remain on offer as a framework for participation in local democracy, and political progress; that there would be no devolution of powers "without widespread support throughout the community"; and that a close practical working relationship between the governments of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland can contribute to peace and stability in Northern Ireland without threatening the position of the Unionist majority.

This continuity serves best for the time being the interests of the province as a whole. But the Unionist Party will think it poor

payment for their success in the election. They distrust all talk of a working relationship between London and Dublin in the specific context of Northern Ireland, and they will be pressing for amendment of the Assembly Act so as to remove the de facto veto by abstention which the SDLP hold over devolution of power. And they now speak from the occupation of 15 of 17 seats in the Commons. Even in those seats, Mid-Ulster and South Down, where the rival Unionist parties failed to conclude an election pact, the Unionist voters repaid the omission and secured the major objective of excluding republicans. Mr Enoch Powell's victory against the odds in South Down is a mark both of his political stature and his assiduity in constituency matters. It also means that his intervention in the national campaign - a discourse on sovereignty with the implication that one should be voting Labour - was not only of all effect over here, but did not undo him at home either. It is good that the master-parliamentarian is back.

Vote-splitting was much more damaging on the republican side. There were no pacts, no tactical voting. Gloves were off in the contest between the party of constitutional nationalism, and the party of republican violence.

The SDLP made it plain from the outset that their primary objective in the election was to beat off Sinn Fein's raid on their constituency. They counter-attacked with more fire than before. But the outcome is inconclusive.

Only the party's leader Mr John Hume was elected. Since Sinn Fein's single MP will not take his seat, Mr Hume will take over from the brave Mr Fitt as the sole representative of Catholic Ulster in an assembly of 650 members. Sinn Fein is not yet causing a fall in the number of SDLP votes, but its proportion within the total Nationalist vote is creeping up. If the votes cast in the 14 constituencies where candidates of both parties were standing, are compared with the votes cast in the seven (larger) constituencies where both put up candidates in last year's Assembly elections, the SDLP/Sinn Fein ratio has changed from 60:40 to 57:43.

This movement occurred during a campaign punctuated by regular instances of the killing which the SDLP denounces, and Sinn Fein endorses or promotes for its political purposes. It is an ominous trend, but it is well to remember that it occurs within elections at which less than one-third of the voters register a preference for Irish nationalism in any form, pacific or out of the barrel of a gun.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Getting your way by direct action

From the Rev Dr Kenneth Slack
Sir, Few will have been impressed by the immediate calls by Mr Arthur Scargill and Mr Ken Livingstone for extra-parliamentary action to frustrate the result of the election which is not to their taste. Such calls show scant respect for the democratic process. They might with profit ask themselves what their own reaction would be were they to hear, say, retired military men of strong right-wing convictions issue similar calls if a left-wing government had been elected with a commanding majority.

But just because this kind of thing will not do it is highly important that the democratic process should command very well-based support. That support is undoubtedly weakened when some 8,500,000 votes of our citizens secure 209 representatives in the House of Commons, but over 7,750,000 votes of others secure only 23.

This kind of scandal obviously calls for parliamentary action, but,

almost by definition, it is not going to have it from those who benefit from it.

Does this mean that honour to the democratic process calls for extra-parliamentary action? My mind turns to the period when our democratic process was dis honoured by the disenfranchisement of half the population - women. Will frustrated Liberals have to chain themselves to the railings of No 10, or despairing members of the SDP cast themselves before the Queen's horses on racecourses, before justice is done and democracy more thoroughly respected? Or what do those who are now in power suggest?

It is primarily because I find calls like those of Mr Scargill and Mr Livingstone thoroughly unacceptable that I raise this very serious issue.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SLACK,
The Rectory,
Allen Street,
Kensington, W8,
June 12.

Doubts on nuclear principles

From Mr Christopher Norton
Sir, The Bishop of Winchester (June 9) rightly stresses the importance of clarifying our moral priorities in the nuclear weapons debate - that is, establishing "what we are ethically obliged to try to achieve above all else" (my italics) - and he praises the churches for having kept clear of tactics and policies and having stuck to spiritual and moral principles. However, it is evident that, to have any relevance at all, these principles have to be applicable in action.

The Bishop cites three principles, which in practical terms, if I understand him correctly, mean the following:

1. No nuclear weapons of any kind should ever be used in a "first strike" capacity.
2. Wholesale, indiscriminate attacks should never be launched under any circumstances, even in retaliation, against non-combatants (for instance, presumably, a city).
3. The use of theatre nuclear weapons, even when directed against military targets, is also morally unacceptable, on account of the double danger to the civilian population of fall-out and escalation to all-out nuclear war.

In other words, the use of strategic nuclear weapons against military targets in response to a nuclear attack would be justifiable; the use of nuclear weapons in any other circumstances cannot be justified.

There must be grave doubts whether such a policy, however laudable its intention, is really applicable in practice. It would serve little practical political or military purpose and it is hard to imagine any government which possessed nuclear weapons agreeing to such limitations or, still less, abiding by them if it came to a crisis.

It is no surprise that Mr Heseltine repudiated a "no first strike" policy immediately after the General Synod had endorsed it. We must be clear about this: the possession of nuclear weapons entails the possibility of their unrestricted use.

The Bishop states that he is repeating classical Christian teaching and that, in theory at least, it was universally sustained until the 1930s. The crucial question is this: have technological developments since the 1930s so altered the position that the traditional arguments are no longer applicable? For instance, is the traditional distinction between combatants and non-combatants still valid?

Any future European or world war will be a total war of nations against nations. The powers of the modern state are such that everyone, even if not actually drafted into the armed forces, will be pressed into the war effort. Will not everyone be in some sense a combatant and hence a legitimate target?

Likewise, the distinction between defensive and offensive wars has

now little meaning. Defence is now no longer a question of repelling unwanted invaders; it involves our threatening at every instant the total destruction of a whole people in its own homeland.

The traditional arguments break down in these circumstances. We must therefore return to our origins and reexamine painfully but honestly the implications of the Gospel of Jesus, who commanded us to love our enemies and to render to no man evil for evil.

This is the overriding ethical obligation in the light of which we must make the stark choice which the General Synod avoided: do we accept the possession of nuclear weapons and their possible use in any circumstances, or do we reject them altogether?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER NORTON,
Corpus Christi College,
Cambridge,
June 9.

From the General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
Sir, I wonder if the Bishop of Winchester (June 9) has put the onus of proof in the right place. Might it not also be argued that those who defend a deterrence policy which requires, for credibility, a daily evil intention (to be willing to kill millions of innocent people) must first show that such a policy is, and will be enduringly stable?

Those who argue for modest reductions in massive overkill arsenals are not the only ones with questions to answer.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE KENT, General Secretary,
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament,
11 Goodwin Street, N4,
June 9.

Challenge of crime

From Mr Hugh J. Klare
Sir, The new Home Secretary will have difficult problems to face in the prison system. Overcrowding, lack of work and the decay of old buildings have often been described. The trouble is that what is happening in the United States today could just happen here tomorrow. The number of inmates of state federal prisons there is about 400,000 - at the moment still a much higher proportion of the total population than the figure for this country. In response, the authorities there, as here, are putting big money into new buildings. But, despite the \$2,500m spent on construction last year alone, the overcrowding gets worse.

The number of prisoners is going up twice as fast as that of new buildings. At the end of last year 34 states had to be ordered by the courts to reduce overcrowding, some by mandatory releases. This rapid increase in prisoners appears largely due to stiffer penalties and the abolition of parole in some states.

We, in common with most other countries, have a worrying crime problem. The reasons are complex. Research suggests that lax parenting, low expectations by adults of children at home and school, and poor examples by teachers are associated with high juvenile delinquency rates.

Some crime-prevention policies work. Stiffer penalties, even if there were clear evidence that they reduced crime, would involve high public expenditure. We have many alternatives to custody in the

community. Some are worth while in themselves. But they are sometimes used as alternatives for one another rather than for expensive custody.

Other research shows that simply lowering the general level of custodial sentences is cheaper and more effective. This does not mean that serious offences should be dealt with lightly.

Whether such considerations would appeal to Mr Leon Brittan or not, he would disregard at his peril the low morale in the prison service. Despite much loyalty and staunchness, this shows itself in defensive cynicism, attempts at manipulation and - especially in the case of some governors - in disenchantment and even despair.

The service is hard-pressed and things may get worse. It needs hope and a positive sense of purpose. This requires bold and imaginative leadership. In over three decades of experience of them, I have not found senior Home Office officials lacking in high ability, intelligence and integrity. Indeed, our Civil Service, though sometimes slow to adapt to change, is a precious national asset. But boldness and imagination are difficult to exercise in a large department, with many disparate functions.

Here is a challenge worthy of a strong Home Secretary, perhaps best tackled with a trusted outside adviser.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH J. KLARE,
28 Pittville Court,
Albert Road,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire,
June 12.

Election reflections

From the Editor of The Observer
Sir, Christopher Ward is wrong (feature, June 9) to include *The Observer* among newspapers supporting the Labour Party, though we did back Mr Callaghan "on balance" in 1979. In line with our more usual policy at general elections, we endorsed no political party this time.

We said "Labour's programme would be 'ultimately ruinous in practice and depressing in effect'". As for voting Labour, we said: "To an internationalist, libertarian paper like *The Observer* that seems, under the party's present leadership, too much like Russian roulette".

Yours faithfully,
DONALD TREFORD, Editor,
The Observer,
5 St Andrews Hill, EC4,
June 9.

From Mr Peter Watt
Sir, Mr Norman Fowler is not the only person who needs arithmetic lessons (report, June 8). The poster showed two bags of money. They were both nearly spherical in shape and one was twice the diameter of the other. The question was: "What is the ratio of the volumes?"

Mr Fowler gets no marks for saying "two". The representative of *The Times*, who gave "four" as the answer, gets two out of 10 for trying to get nearer to the correct answer, which is "eight".

Yours faithfully,
PETER WATT,
6 Dewars Close,
Welwyn,
Hertfordshire,
June 8.

the licence-holders were offered the supreme insult of two first-rate films - *North by Northwest* and *Murder on the Orient Express* - starting on different channels a mere five minutes apart.

The Non-coincidence of Old Films (Television) Bill need have only one clause. That clause should declare that at any time when films made more than one year earlier are shown at overlapping times the Director-General of the BBC and the head of the IBA shall both go to prison for six months and be fined £10,000.

This simple piece of legislation will ensure that those who pay the piper get all the best tunes.

Yours faithfully,
CONRAD DIXON,
Highfield House,
27 Tidworth Road,
Ludgershall, Andover,
Hampshire,
June 9.

From Mr Mark Q. Brunet
Sir, Mr Martin Hasseck merited well the distinction of heading your letters column (June 8) for highlighting so trenchantly the nub of relations with the USSR - they are not as we.

The ability of comedians like K. Everett, to keep a little fun in the serious business of a general election is peculiarly British. The day when Soviet thought would accept this approach to life is probably far off; it is timely to be reminded of the difference.

Yours faithfully,
MARK Q. BRUNET,
47 Wickham Road, SE4,
June 8.

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Yours faithfully,
CONRAD DIXON,
Highfield House,
27 Tidworth Road,
Ludgershall, Andover,
Hampshire,
June 9.

Rampant rape

From Mr Michael Bunbury
Sir, Your leading article of May 30 on the expansion of the acreage of oilseed rape contains errors of fact. It also exposes once again the apparently inexorable trend towards vilification of one of this country's more successful industries which has been apparent in your columns in recent years.

Although I suspect it is an innocent error, the yellow colour of rape is not, as you state, "chemical". It is a vegetable pigment produced by the flower of a plant. What is not innocent, though, is your contention that we put bees at risk with pesticides. This problem was recognised some years ago and for the last few years every responsible rape grower that I know has followed the rules and until all the petals have fallen off, when the crop is no longer attractive to bees.

You contend that farmers are "changing the face of England for the worse". That is a matter of opinion, but there are very many farmers who care passionately for the countryside and who try hard to manage the inevitable change in a manner which strikes a balance between ecology and economy.

Your article, and this letter, are both written because of the unsolved question, "What does the countryside exist for?" By writing emotional articles about the changes

(e.g. your incorrect assertion that farmers are "restricting public access") you imply that it exists as a recreation ground for the public.

I would not deny that the public has a right of access to farmland, but until Parliament decides that this country no longer needs a domestic agriculture, farmers have a business to run in the countryside. As you, Sir, know well, businesses have to change if they are to survive. You computerise your typesetting to improve your efficiency and reduce the number of blemishes on a page of *The Times*. I spray my rape to control the poppies for exactly the same reasons, although in my case, but unlike yours, the blemish of poppy seeds may make my product unsaleable.

You Sir, have not had to queue in Gray's Inn Road to buy your bread for more than 30 years. Your opposite number, who edits the *Warsaw Times*, has not been so fortunate. Amongst the many reasons for this are that, unlike so much of British industry, agriculture had been prepared to adapt, invest and to modernise so as to produce, and to export, more. In any other industry you would hold this to be laudable, but apparently not so in agriculture.

Yours truly,
MICHAEL BUNBURY,
Naughton Hall Farms,
Rendlesham,
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Doctors' pay

From the Chairman of Islington District General Hospital Medical Committee
Sir, The ambiguous and somewhat misleading attribution to the Whittington Hospital of all 17 signatories to Tuesday's letter (June 7) on the subject of the pay award to doctors has caused considerable consternation and dismay amongst many consultants working within Islington Health District.

Whilst some of us would not necessarily demur from the views expressed by Dr Beck and his colleagues, others question the political motives of the authors in writing in these terms at this particularly sensitive time.

I would like to make it clear that only the first four signatories work at the Whittington Hospital and wish to emphasize that the views expressed are the personal views of the signatories and, as such, do not necessarily represent the views of all or even a majority of other consultants working here.

Yours faithfully,
ROY DAVIES,
Whittington Hospital,
St Mary's Wing,
Highgate Hill, N19,
June 9.

From Major-General F. W. J. Cowtan
Sir, Like Mr Cooke-Yarborough (June 7) we too live in an ex-Berkshire village in Oxfordshire, though our postal address is in Wiltshire. We pay our rates in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, which used

to be Berkshire, and our water rates in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, which hasn't been moved for some reason.

Our telephone bill is paid in Gloucester and our gas bill in Bath. Avon, which used to be in Somerset. Our electricity is dealt with in Hampshire.

We get ITV programmes on the ITV channel emanating from Bristol and Wales, but as we pay our TV licence in Swansea this is unremarkable.

The Scottish and Irish connections are yet to be established, and we will probably be staying in Europe.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. J. COWTAN,
Rectory Cottage,
Colehill,
Swindon,
Wiltshire.

Caring for fashion

From Mrs Elizabeth Daubeny
Sir, I am surprised to read in the fashion page report (May 31) Sir Roy Strong quoted as saying "the thing that unites the textile department is a deep loathing of what is being done at the Metropolitan Museum in New York", followed by a personal criticism of Mrs Vreeland, which is unwarranted.

These are shameful words coming from the director of one of our most venerable British museums.

I have had the good fortune during the past several years to work as a volunteer for the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. The everyday work of this department has been overseen for the past 30 years by Stella Blum, as curator since 1972, assisted from 1970 until her death in February, 1982, by Elizabeth Lawrence as head of restoration. This position is now held by Judith Jerde, who is continuing her fine record.

Mrs Vreeland has been for some time special consultant to the department and is most valuable for her wide range of contacts within the fashion world as previous editor of *Vogue* magazine.

From reading the description in Suzy Menkes's article of the work carried out by the restoration team at the V and A, I can personally assure Sir Roy that the work is essentially the same in every respect in New York: the same meticulous scholarship and research; the same care and attention to detail in restoration when, where and only if it is needed - inches are never "cut off" eighteenth-century petticoats or any other garments - and the same unstinting dedication to preserving and caring for their collection and exhibiting it in an authentic and wholly valid display.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH DAUBENY,
Newburn House,
Upper Largo,
Fife,
May 31.

On a clear day

From Mr R. J. Jacques
Sir, The correspondence about views on a clear day has reminded me of a similar phenomenon in Venice. I recollect my astonishment on the first of the very few occasions in four and a half years when, on emerging on to the attana of our palazzo, I saw a sparkling range of mountains seemingly only just beyond my reach.

They were the Dolomites, a good 50 miles away, and for a rare moment Venice was once more as portrayed in those ancient prints.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. JACQUES,
Winkfield Place,
Windsor,
Berkshire.

At Volkswagen we rust-proof our cars while we are building them.

Not afterwards when the rot may have already started. And your investment has begun to erode away.

For good measure we flood the inside of the doors and other cavities with around 200 litres of wax, using our own patented process.

Because this is the only way we can be certain that every nook and cranny has been reached.

To discourage rust even further, we bond vul-

nerable joins such as the edges of bonnets, boot lids and doors, with a rust-inhibiting adhesive.

We even go to the lengths of placing strips of zinc between the wings and body.

And we always use galvanised bolts to hold them all together. Because we don't want them to be held together with rust.

All Jetta exhausts are aluminised to give them a much longer lifespan.

And in common with all Volkswagens, the Jetta has a roof underneath, covered with lash-

ings of bitumen wax, to keep out the elements.

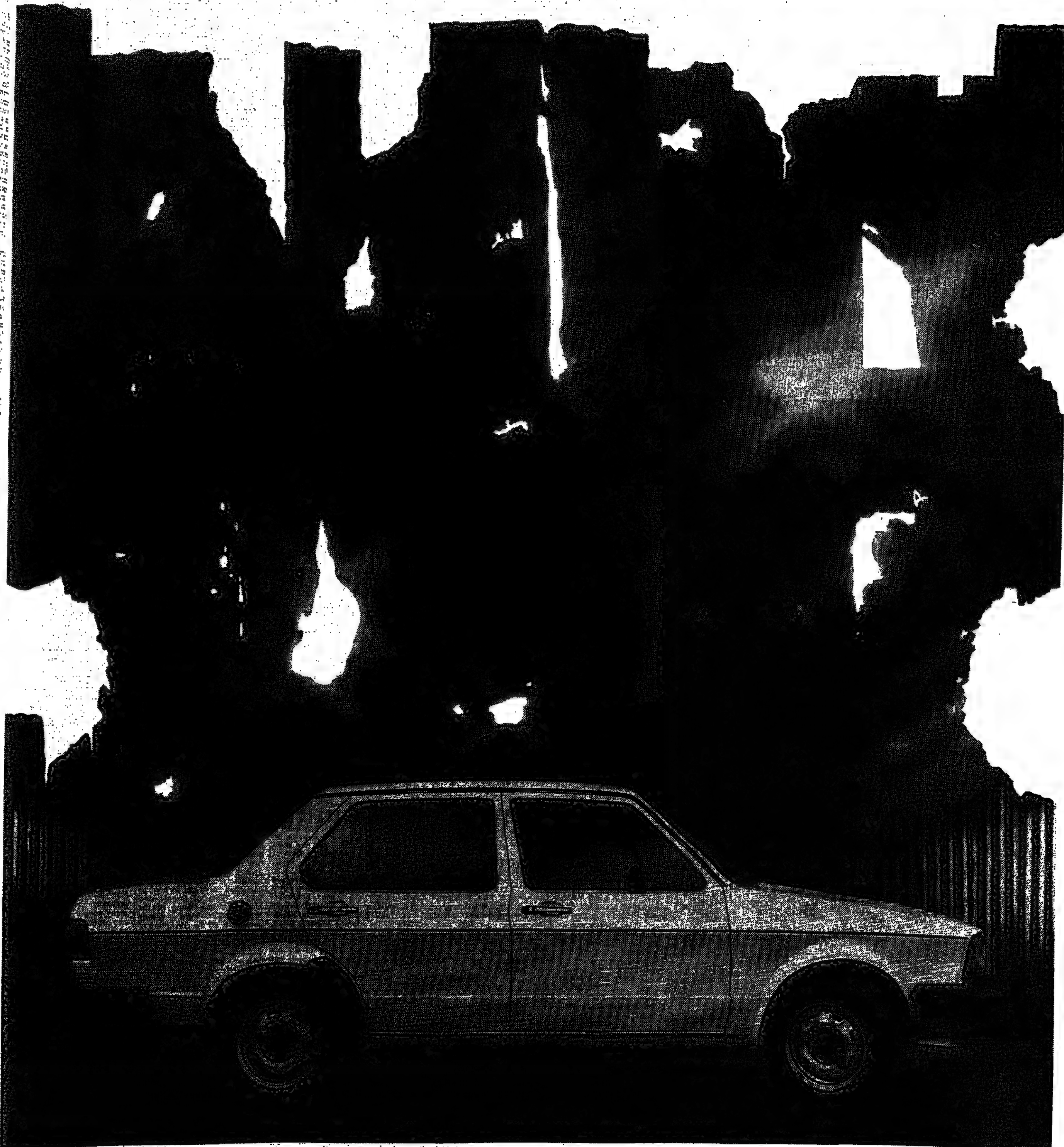
We're the only manufacturer to give you a 3-year paint warranty on top of a 6-year body protection warranty.

And incidentally we do not stipulate any intermediate inspections, or retreatments.

So you know that, however long you keep your Jetta, it'll keep its price up. And in the end you'll find yourself in a sellers' market.

But hasn't that always been a very good reason for investing in a Volkswagen?

Put your money where it won't get eroded away.



Jetta. 

THE ARTS

Aldeburgh Festival: Nicholas Kenyon meets the 91-year-old pianist Mieczyslaw Horszowski (left), who plays at Snape tonight

A legend out of the limelight

He has been described as "the last knight of the world's great pianists". Mieczyslaw Horszowski, 91 years old this month, has returned to this country at the persuasion of his long-time admirer Murray Perahia to give a recital tonight at Snape Maltings as part of the Aldeburgh Festival. His career is legendary, his manner diffident and unassuming, it is not difficult to understand why he has achieved the limelight for so many years.

Horszowski provides an extraordinary link with the past. He was taught by Theodor Leschetizky, who studied with Czerny. "Who was very close to Beethoven of course," adds Horszowski.

"Leschetizky used to tell the story that, when Beethoven was writing the third *Leonore* Overture, he tried to play it through to Czerny on the piano, not very well, and Czerny had such a good ear he remembered it and played it the next day to some friends. Beethoven was furious and told him he should not play so much by ear because he would remember lots of notes the composer never meant to write! Leschetizky followed Czerny's method much more than Clementi's, which was the model for all Italian pianists."

"Leschetizky was very demanding, and he insisted on certain vital things like rhythm. And he did his famous legato lines." "No, no, not those long lines that go for ever; the use of legato came from the harmonies of the music more than the melody."

Horszowski came from a pianistic family: his mother taught piano, and his father sold them. He played Bach inventions by the time he was five, and remembers perfectly his debut appearance in Warsaw in 1902 playing Beethoven's C major Concerto under Emil Myrskowski (whose daughter was to marry Arthur Schnitzler, a very close friend of Horszowski).

"I spent the winter of each year in Vienna, studying not just piano but harmony and counterpoint as well, with a professor who moved in the inner circle of Brahms and had been an early biographer of Schubert: he used to bring me Schubert's letters and say, now, write something like this. Which was difficult, but it was real music, not dry exercises."

Horszowski's catalogue of acquaintances in these early years as a child prodigy is fantastic. "I visited Joachim more than once with my mother in Berlin - and I also saw Kazimierz Hofmann, who was Josef Hofmann's father and taught the piano."

Joachim gave me, but I have lost it now, a little note on Haydn's 'Gypsy Rondo' trio, which I played for him: 'I would like to have made music with you'. In 1904 and 1905 I was invited to Paris and Spain, and there I met the mother of Pablo Casals, as well as Enrique Granados - we became very close and were often together, so when I was in Italy in 1906 I played first with Mr Casals himself, and we were friends for ever." He played for Pope Pius X in the Vatican; in Warsaw, he once met a pupil of Mozart's son.

He first remembers hearing Wagner's *Tristan* - not a work beloved of the inner circle of Brahms - conducted by Toscanini in Montevideo in 1906, a wonderful experience, he recalls, and the beginning of a close working relationship with Toscanini. And then he moved to Paris in 1909, still under twenty, just at the time when it was a melting-pot for European musical culture.

"I saw Casals there, and met Cortot, and when they were in town we would play piano four-hands together. There was so much to interest me there. I was attending philosophy courses, and I played less than so that I could study. But, you know, the teachers were a little blind - I would take along Albeniz and Debussy to play, but they thought all the harmonic rules were being broken in these pieces, and would make a face when seconds clashed, and that sort of thing."

"In Paris one person who made a very great impact on me was Donald Tovey. He came to see Casals, and later I visited him in England. He said I should just study Brahms. But he asked some very important questions about Beethoven - he would show me a development section in a sonata and say, now, what holds together all these changes of key? It made me think in a different way about the music. And he could play through scores of Haydn quartets or Palestrina masses, and had a wonderful memory." Later Horszowski, like Casals, was to take up some of Tovey's music.

When Casals played Tovey's Cello Concerto in London Constant Lambert wrote that the first movement seemed "as long as my first term at school" but Horszowski remembers with affection a revival of Tovey's Piano Quintet, one of many rarities he has introduced in recent decades at teaching sessions at Marlborough, Vermont.

When the war came Horszowski had to leave Paris, and eventually settled in Milan - "Where I had friends. There was

the opera season, and I began to work with Adolf Busch and Serkin, and still Casals, of course. Busch was playing Bach and Handel, and I recorded the wonderful Handel Concerto Grossi with him in those days - so beautiful, those recordings, different from now when the musicologists tell us what we have to do."

Was he playing the piano? "No, the harpsichord on those records. Landowska always told me to play the harpsichord, especially Couperin, she said, you cannot do that on the piano, but though I have always been interested in these instruments I kept to the piano."

Very recently Horszowski has made some illuminating recordings of little-known sonatas by Giustini on one of the world's earliest surviving pianos by Cristofori in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. "I tried to play Bach on it, and Scarlatti on it, but they felt dead. And then Dr Winterstein at the museum suggested these Giustini pieces, because they were written at exactly the time the piano was made, and the instrument suddenly sprang to life under my fingers. It was remarkable."

Horszowski has settled in America since 1940, where another impressive circle of musicians has had his friendship and patronage. "I was telephoned by Alexander Schneider to see if I would record the Brahms C minor Piano Quartet, which is one of my favourite pieces. It was a great success, and this small group of us began to tour often, and play some rare works, like Martinu; we gave the first performance of Aaron Copland's Piano Quartet. Now I have been teaching for many years in Philadelphia at the Curtis Institute, where I live now, and meeting many young people at Marlborough."

It is clear that Horszowski has always preferred the satisfying intimacy of playing with friends and pupils to the lonely, aggressive life of the travelling virtuoso. He appears content, but always alert; after only a few minutes in Murray Perahia's house, he is exploring the music on the piano, comparing Fauré songs with Debussy songs, discussing a point of harmony in the music of his beloved Szymanowski.

And, just two years ago, Horszowski was married for the first time, to an Italian friend of many years, Bice Costa. Yet another new chapter of his astonishingly varied life is opening. But his playing remains as important as ever. Aldeburgh visitors tonight are promised a rare experience.

PUBLISHING

No time to sell

The Heinemann Group of Publishers cannot be worse off under Sir David Nicholson's BTR than, for two decades and more, they were under Thomas Tilling. The group comprises, notably, the trade publishers William Heinemann (Wilbur Smith, Catherine Cookson, Monica Dickens, Richard Gordon) and Secker & Warburg (George Orwell, Thomas Mann, Günter Grass, Heinrich Böll), and Heinemann Educational and Medical Books. In almost all the years the group was a tiny part of Tilling's, it declared an increased turnover and profit on the previous 12 months.

Charles Pick, architect of Heinemann's marketing and financial success for 22 years and now well over retiring age, has been wandering around Bloomsbury saying that it would be a bad day for the group if BTR succeeded in taking over Tilling, and that almost their first act will be to sell off the publishers. More fools they if they do, but they will not. Sir David Nicholson, chairman of BTR and himself an author, is excited by the idea of owning one of Britain's major publishing groups.

In fact Heinemann's literary performance during the Tilling years was little short of disgraceful. They retained the patronage of Anthony Powell and J. B. Priestley but lost that of most of the other distinguished living authors including Graham Greene and George Heyer for her last books. Worst of all, they have not replaced the great young writers likely to be read in years to come.

The only advantage of a conglomerate owning a book publishing house or group of companies is that it can provide the publishers with cash to invest in authors of the future. If the relationship between proprietors and publishers depends exclusively on the annual balance sheet - as was the case with Tilling and Heinemann - the result is a mediocre, short-term publishing. Granada has recently shed its publishing division, and more recently Harlequin has sold off Frederick Muller. If David Nicholson is as astute as he seems, his interest in the Heinemann Group will be more than an annual look at the balance sheet.

James's "cloud of music and love and private theatricals" catches her in turn and, as control wins over compassion, horrifying shadows of Miss Jessel emerge in Miss Dawson's characterization. It is the new Governess who turns the screw finally on Miles, as her triumphant "together we have destroyed him" rings with irony and the words of "Malo" are left resounding in her mouth.

A second cast of young singers will perform the work at Snape next Friday at 8.30 following an opera forum.

Hilary Finch

As if to deny the concept of summer, the flood of publishers' autumn catalogues has begun. For the next few months they will flood through letter-boxes at an increasing rate, although - incredibly, and at what loss of trade it is hard to estimate - some laggards, always the same imprints, will not be around until Christmas and beyond, with most of the books announced therein in effusive terms long since in the bookshops, or more usually not. Bodley Head, Chatto & Windus and Jonathan Cape sensibly send theirs out together, saving envelopes and postage, and usually - as this year - ahead of the van. Who are they aimed at, these expensively produced, hyperbolically-inflated mailing shots? They are not particularly intended for booksellers, whole sellers or retailers, and if they are meant for individual book buyers - you or me - they are an indulgent luxury. But maybe they are. How about this from Bodley Head, in its blurb for *Peacocks and Commas: The best of the Spectator cartoonists* "... a book which many people will want to buy two copies of - one as a present and the other to keep." That is nice to know. They also advertise a 96-page volume of two plays by Graham Greene, limited to 775 copies, each signed by the author. A snip at £25? Most plays sell nothing like that quantity. Presumably it is Mr Greene's autograph that explains the price.

E. J. Craddock

Television

Not a sight for purists

The South Bank Show ended its season self-indulgently last night with Ken Russell's *View of The Planets* in which he took Holst's suite, played by Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra, and visualized it using mainly documentary material. This must have inhibited him somewhat for it implied an exhaustive search through existing film for clips to correspond to his impressions. As Mr Russell's impressions can be vivid even when they are restrained, this was obviously a tall order.

He apparently lives over the next mountain in Cumbria from Melvyn Bragg, who introduced the film acknowledging his neighbour's contribution to television film-making and that there were those who felt that over the years his work had "deteriorated from boldness to audacity". The last word, I felt, perhaps understated the critical view.

Mr Russell had always wanted to make a musical film without words. He had the message and Mr Bragg had the medium, though they should have taken precautions because thin air can make mountainous discussions hallucinatory.

However, this was not an occasion when Mr Russell was particularly bold or audacious, though I was inclined to leave the room when we reached "Saturn", the bringer of old age. This was marked by a lingering look at a dead rat being consumed by myriad insects which obviously captivated the Russell eye and which, I began to feel, might make the whole movement something of a rodent's dinner.

On the whole I prefer to make my own pictures. *TV Times* anticipated such a civil and pigeon-holed possible objection as "purists", a word I have always thought more flattering than pejorative.

BBC's *Everyman* had a touch of the Mickey Mouses. They visited Disney's \$1 billion EPCOT (Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow) in Florida and examined seriously and tediously the manifestly absurd premise that this "showcase of the world of the free enterprise system" could somehow change the heart of man. It left me feeling like Grumpy.

On Saturday *The Levin Interview*, on BBC2, was with Sir Michael Edwards who, out of British Leyland, was firing powerfully on all cylinders. It was splendid stuff to watch space precludes justice, but Sir Michael's rebuttal of political ambitions, on the grounds that he was not sure it was possible to be honest and frank in politics and succeed, seemed an appropriate thought for the week.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Molissa Fenley

Riverside

Molissa Fenley's latest solo, *Eureka*, lasts about 80 minutes with one intermission and a brief pause. That is a long time for one dancer to hold an audience's attention with one work; but this 28-year-old American has always worked on an ambitious scale.

The last section of *Eureka* is closest in style to the works she showed at the ICA in 1981: fast-paced, insistently rhythmic movement in which she travels round and round, while her arms weave patterns in the air about her. A related kind of movement, but with more variety of tempo, is found in the first section of the dance, which builds its effects gradually over the span of 25 minutes.

The central section introduces a different manner when the oriental influence which has always been an element of her style (she was brought up mainly in Africa, Europe and the Middle East) becomes more prominent, its effect reinforced by the loose, flapping costume designed by Yonson Pak, and by a change of mood in Peter Gordon's score.

With a compact, trimly muscled physique and a face that usually shows a cheerful though intense expression beneath a shock of short hair, Fenley combines an athlete's strength with the rhythmic subtlety of a dancer. The appeal of her work is primarily sensual, the joy of watching a highly skilled body in movement, to which her inner drive and the dancer's pattern and pace add further layers of interest.

The feet propel her constantly across and around the stage, sometimes with a jogger's determination but often with a light (sometimes almost skittering) motion, forward and back. Sometimes she takes off in a soaring forward leap, or rises almost vertically from the ground with her legs kicking out in front.

She does not this time use her arms so caressingly, consequently a tendency to hold her shoulders rigidly becomes more apparent. But the hands, head and trunk constantly vary the strong beat established by her legs, moving the interest from the purely locomotive function of the lower limbs to the more revealing qualities of the upper body. Fenley's dancing is personal and rewarding, and has scope for continuing development.

John Percival

The Turn of the Screw

Snape Maltings

The first sketch, with its heavy black trees and mounds of lowering sunset, of a stage design for the first production of Britten's *Turn of the Screw* is on show in a small exhibition in Aldeburgh's Festival Gallery of John Piper's work from the Britten-Pears collection. And, to honour Britten's seventieth anniversary and Piper's eighth birthday, Basil Coleman, who originally produced the *Screw* in Venice in 1954, has been asked to direct the work anew for the opera workshop of the Britten-Pears School.

No trace of Piper this time: on a shoestring, and with a little help from Adams Brewery, the school has assembled a handful of props, a screen on which are projected Roger Weaver's changing lights of day, and a couple of arched doorways. Against them they play out the most well-sung, consistently perceptive and compelling *Screw* I have seen in recent years.

Not only does the minimal set allow the individual spectators to project their own imaginative manoeuvre - rather as if one were still reading James's novel - but it focuses on the searing psychological detail of Coleman's production, which misses not a word or a note. In Britten's music he hears, and George Malcolm with his first-rate 13-piece orchestra magnificently recreates, not only every creeping shudder and chill brush, but also a deeply sensual and seductive dance of molecules of sound.

Maximum scope for imagination

Peter Quint (Ian Christopher) woos Miles (Martin Phipps) in a voice of voluptuous physical presence: the angles and space between them, and later between Miss Jessel (Anna Steiger) and Flora (Maria Bovino), are exploited to the full to produce an aching, yearning distance. This is felt tug-of-war for Miles between Quint and the governess, sung so beautifully and with deep intelligence by Lynne Dawson, of whom we should see much more on the operatic stage.

For this production focuses the evil in emotional manipulation from all sides, and it is very much the ceremony of innocence that we watch from the start. Miles and Flora (vocally superbly matched) work in ritual harness from the word go, as puppets in the theatricality of Quint and Jessel, singing their own mannered little performances of song and play. Flora, in turn, is puppet-mistress of her doll, and both children manipulate not only Anne Todd's rather anonymous Mrs Grose but a Governess too unsophisticated to comprehend or resist their intoxicated existence.

James's "cloud of music and love and private theatricals" catches her in turn and, as control wins over compassion, horrifying shadows of Miss Jessel emerge in Miss Dawson's characterization. It is the new Governess who turns the screw finally on Miles, as her triumphant "together we have destroyed him" rings with irony and the words of "Malo" are left resounding in her mouth.

A second cast of young singers will perform the work at Snape next Friday at 8.30 following an opera forum.

Hilary Finch

Concerts

Eisler Ensemble

Almeida Theatre

Hanns Eisler began his composing life as a sophisticated, disciple and much admired protégé of Schoenberg. But in the late 1920s his conscience caught up with him, he denounced as elitist the New Viennese movement in general and his own work in particular, and began instead writing quasi-popular music for the overtly propagandist verses of Brecht.

At the time, and in the face of Hitler's rise to power, that was a politically far-sighted and courageous thing to do. Musically it showed blindness, since in art man must aspire to the most refined expression to discover things about himself, while, poor impotent thing that it is, music itself has never changed society. Whatever their own beliefs the Eisler Ensemble, directed from the keyboard by John Tilbury and spearheaded by the soprano Michelle Todd, could not muster between them any of the anger or bitterness one might expect of an oppressed people. Perhaps it was because their audience consisted mainly of comfortable Islington intellectuals.

In fact the most passionate performances came in the group of anti-war songs which ended the concert - unsurprisingly, for

Paul Griffiths

London Sinfonietta/ORF Sinfonietta/Zagrossek

Queen Elizabeth Hall

One of the most fascinating shifts in musical understanding during the last decade or so has been a growing awareness that Schoenberg, Berg and Webern were not the beginning and end of Austrian music in the 1920s and 1930s. When Pierre Boulez mounted a Viennese retrospective with the London Symphony Orchestra back in 1969, those were the only composers represented, with a nod to Mahler. But a similar series now being undertaken by the London Sinfonietta, though more modest in scope, is casting its net more widely, and in doing so displaying Schoenberg as a still more powerful figure: powerful in his influence on composers of quite dissimilar persuasions, like Franz Schreker, and powerful too in his understanding of what was good in contemporary music around him, for many of the pieces heard in two concerts on Friday and Saturday were being played in arrangements made for the concert society by him.

The keenest surprise was the Divertimento, Op 61, by Josef Matthias Hauer, whose music I had always assumed to be coldly abstract pattern-making, like Webern squared: he was, after all, a model for the Masters of Hesse's *Glass-Head Game*. But this piece, scored for quartets of strings and woodwind, piano, seemed like a first effort at writing Brahms by computer. It is full of little harmonic progressions that circle on and on, usually in two strains going at different speeds: an obvious mistake in the program. The Sinfonietta played it with nice detachment, mounting almost to justifiable disbelief.

Their other rarity also suggested some strain between the thrill of the new and the lure of the old: it was Ernst Krenek's song cycle for soprano and ensemble *Through the Night*, Op 67, written in 1931, the year after the Hausen. For Krenek, one of the most versatile of twentieth-century composers, this was a good period, the period of his opera *Charles V* and his Sixth Quartet, *Through the Night*, though, seemed like a shade too calm in its response to Karl Kraus's poems of nocturnal perturbation and enlightenment, despite a range of stylistic reference from Schoenberg to Messiaen (the latter surely fortuitous at this date), and despite a star-lit performance from Marie Siorach.

Lothar Zagrossek, conducting, had better chances in Webern to

show the virtues of his crack rhythm and intense but unfused concentration on clarity of sound. He encouraged the Sinfonietta to performances of the minute Five Pieces, Op 6, more beautiful and alive than any I have heard before, and if the Six Pieces, Op 6, were not quite so extensively vivid that was because Webern's own chamber reduction, done for Schoenberg's club, cannot claim to be more than a shadow of the original, especially in the funeral march, which is much hampered by the absence of any brass. A cello is not a horn, nor a harmonium trumpet.

The following programme from the Austrian Radio Sinfonietta, again conducted by the excellent Mr Zagrossek, was drawn entirely from the repertoire of Schoenberg's Society for Private Musical Performances. Schoenberg's own adaptation of his Op 16 showed him a better reducer than Webern of music for large orchestra, or perhaps a composer less attached to colour: the first and second pieces of this set actually gained from increased definition, as they did also from the Viennese delicacies of this ensemble's leader.

His contributions were welcome too in other Schoenberg arrangements, of Mahler's *Songs of a Wayfarer* and Regner's *Romantic Suite*.

Lothar Zagrossek, conducting, had better chances in Webern to

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 717.1
FT 100 Index 82.91
Bargains 23,009
Telling Half USM Index 173.5
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 8500.48
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index
886.52
New York Dow Jones Industrial
Average 1198.11
(Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.5700
Index 88.9
DM 4.0175
FF 12.0875
Yen 380.50
Dollar
Index 125.4
DM 2.5550
Gold
\$411.50

NEW YORK
Gold \$407.50
Sterling \$1.5730
(Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10 1/8-9 1/8
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 9 1/8-9
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/4
3 month FF 14 1/4-14 1/4
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period May 4 to June
7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per
cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Saatchi and Saatchi Co., Fidelity, Fergon Industrial Holdings, James Finlay, London Private Health Group, Metal Box, Property Holdings.
TOMORROW - Interim: Carlton Communications, Arthur Guinness and Sons, Hanson Trust, Ernest Jones (Jewellers), Karmel Motor Group, Plectro, (GB), Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Trident Television.
Finals: Aitken Hume Holdings, Associated Heat Services, Bechtel Group, British and American Film Holdings, Butterfield Harver Capital Gearing Trust, Chapman Industries, Churchbury Estates, Countryside and New Town Properties, Dawson and New Town Properties, Dawson International, Hazlewood Foods, GB Papers, Geovor To Mines, Law Land Thomas Locker Holdings, International Signal, Leigh Interests, Pysu, Standard Fireworks, United Electronic Holdings, John Waddington, Winterbottom Energy Trust.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Alkon, AF Bulgin and Co., Kennings Estates, Microgen Holdings, Nottingham Brick, Final: Alpine Soft Drinks, Bassett Foods, Berkeley Exploration and Production, Culens Stores, Investment Co., Jermyn Investment Company, Johnson Matthey, Manview Estates, Rotaprint, Scapa Group, Slaters Food Products, Tesco Stores (Holdings), The Felkstone Dock and Railway Co., Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn, United Spring and Steel Group.
THURSDAY - Interim: Baker's Household Stores (Leeds), English China Clays, Thomas French and Sons, Final: East Midland Allied Press, Flexello Castors and Wheels, Mansfield Brewery, Murray Technology Investments, Northern Securities Trust, Pauls and Whites, Staveley Industries, UKO International.
FRIDAY - Interim: Brunner Investment Trust, Final: Chloride Group, London and Overseas Freighters, Property Partnerships, Jones Woodhead and Sons.

Warning on spending cuts

Further sharp cuts in public spending could become necessary if the Government continues to try to cut borrowing and taxes, according to several stock broking firms in circulars released yesterday.

Both James Capel and Simon & Coates suggest that the cost of sustained low inflation rates could be poor economic growth and rising unemployment over the life of the new Parliament.

MEETING: Mr Owen Green, chief executive of BTR, is today meeting Sir Patrick Meaney, chairman of Thomas Tilling, to discuss the best way of merging the two groups into one of the United Kingdom's leading industrial conglomerates.

BUY OUT: The management of Martin Thomas, a leading manufacturer of aluminium scaffolding, is to buy the company from Thom EMI for £1.45m. Baker Street Investment Company has put together a package of finance in cooperation with Barclays Development Capital and Barclays Bank to facilitate the buy-out.

CASH LINK: The link up between the cash dispensers of the National Westminster and Midland banks became effective today creating the largest combined network of its kind in Europe dispensing more than £30m a week.

Brazil brings in austerity package

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

The Brazilian Government has announced its long-awaited economic package, involving 10 measures aimed at increasing taxation by \$1.2bn to 3.5 per cent of gross national product.

The measures will almost certainly be sufficient to persuade the International Monetary Fund to release the delayed \$411m second tranche of Brazil's special drawing rights, and this will be used immediately to pay back a \$400m bridging loan made by the Bank for International Settlements.

However, the Government has shied away from making as sharp an attack as was once anticipated, and there are fears that inflation will rise.

Further, though the measures may go some way to easing the more acute domestic problems, they will do nothing to improve the overall balance-of-payments, over which it is becoming increasingly clear that the country has no influence.

It has also become known that Brazil made two temporary drawings of \$200m each under special swap arrangements with the US Treasury in February and March.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York said in its quarterly report on foreign exchange operations that the drawings were in anticipation of Brazil's receipt of IMF funds and were repaid.

In the country's new economic package, subsidies to farmers will be cut by 50 per cent this year, and there will also be cuts in subsidies to exporters and to small and medium companies.

The petrol price was raised by 44 per cent early last week, and wheat and sugar have also been raised.

The Government, it was once thought, would take stronger action, notably by starting to de-index the economy.

The politician's fears of severe social reactions if wages were reduced—rather than, as now, being linked to cost of living rises—have meant that there will now be no moves to do what virtually all economists and businessmen are urging: de-indexing.

As well as the likely IMF release of its second tranche, private bankers are likely to be persuaded to release the second tranche, worth \$340m, of their \$4.4bn loan, arranged at the beginning of the year and held up in the wake of the IMF's decision.

However, this money, too, will virtually all be needed to pay off bridging loans.

UK loses Tokyo showcase

Ten years ago, at a cocktail party to launch one of the first trade shows at the prestigious new British Marketing Centre in Tokyo, Japanese buyers almost fought to purchase the pieces of furniture on display.

This month, the centre is closing. British manufacturers are largely to blame.

But, in spite of the centre's demise, Britain's marketing effort in Japan has never been stronger.

"The response to the new route we have taken, putting together United Kingdom joint ventures at Japanese-organized trade fairs, is proving to be extremely successful," Mr Ron Howe, head of the Department of Trade's export to Japan unit, said.

"We are going for 15 joint ventures this year and, if you add those companies to the ones who took part in the only show at the centre in 1983, the total number of firms attacking the Japanese market is higher than at any time for three years."

More information may be had from Mr Martin Doherty, Japan trade coordinator (export to Japan Unit) on 01-215 3426.

Portland slips, but others are buoyant

Last week's 5 per cent fall in the value of Great Portland Estates' property investment portfolio took the market by surprise. This was in stark contrast to Land Securities, which equally surprised the market with a revaluation 10 per cent higher.

Great Portland was the first "blue chip" company in the property sector to report lower asset valuations this year and led at least one commentator to dust down the haunting spectre of 1974's property slump.

But despite market fears at the beginning of 1983 that the property sector had finally gone off the boil, as the recession began to take its toll, companies have come through relatively unscathed.

The recent crop of company results, such as Land Securities, Brixton Estate, Slough Estates, and Hamersley, have shown the sector is fully capable of weathering the storm. All of those leading companies either

Reconstruction could lead to full bid for engineering group

Hawker Siddeley tipped to buy key division from troubled John Brown

By Sandy McLachlan and Michael Clark

John Brown, the troubled engineering group, is negotiating to sell its gas turbine division. Hawker Siddeley is emerging as favourite to buy it.

The sale would be part of a capital reconstruction at John Brown. But, since GEC and at least one other company are also in the queue, a full bid for Brown cannot be ruled out at this stage.

Major surgery is a certainty at the loss-making company, and talks are now taking place. Hawker, however, refused to comment and GEC said that "we know nothing about this."

John Brown is forecasting a loss of £9m for the year ending March 1983, despite a recovery in the second half. On top of this, it has extraordinary items of £17m, of which £10m is for restructuring costs and £7m a straight cash loss.

The group is capitalized at £24m on the basis of its present share price of 26p. Estimates of the value of the gas turbine

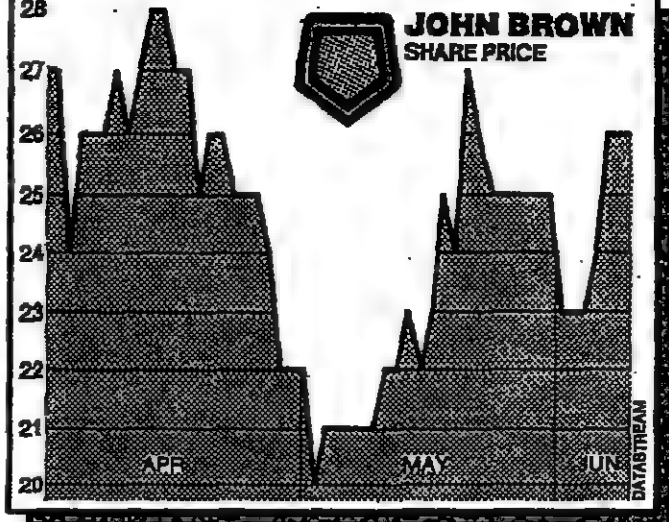
division, the group's star performer, range from £30m to £50m.

These figures would mean that the rest of John Brown—its contracting and machine-tools businesses and its United States interests in plastics and textiles—is thrown in for nothing.

Analysts believe that the sale of the turbine division together with an accompanying capital reconstruction, could push the shares to 40p or more. That is well below the 1981-82 high of more than 60p, but a handsome improvement on the present price.

At 45p a share, John Brown would be capitalized at £59m—not a problem for Hawker Siddeley with £200m cash in its balance sheet, and almost pocket money for GEC, whose cash mountain has become legendary in the City.

Another name that has been mentioned in the past in connection with John Brown, which has been a speculative



bid or break-up situation for some time, is Northern Engineering Industries. But when that particular rumour was aired in April, Mr Duncan McDonald, the NEI chairman, stated: "We

have had no contact whatsoever with John Brown". It is not impossible that the third, unnamed bidder comes from the other side of the Atlantic. The gas turbines made

by the division, John Brown Engineering, are almost wholly made to the specification of General Electric, of the United States. The division, as a major exporter of gas turbines for power generation and mechanical drive applications.

John Brown refuses to comment, but it may soon be asked to do so by the Stock Exchange or the City Panel on Takeovers and Mergers.

Two Scottish MPs have asked Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, chairman of John Brown, to make a public statement on the future of John Brown Engineering (which is based on Clydeside) because of what up to now have been rumours that it is for sale.

In the meantime, the division is continuing to pick up substantial overseas orders. In April, it won a £60m contract for a Far East power station against fierce foreign competition.

Liffe looking to a non-stop future

By Michael Prest

Financial futures could be traded between exchanges 24 hours a day in a global market with three weeks to go. John Barkshire, chairman of the youthfu London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe), believes.

Liffe's strategic position between the Far Eastern and American time zones will be pivotal to the development of this sleepless market. But the exchange will also develop under its own momentum. A Eurobond contract could be traded within a year and building societies may become major actors on the market, holding out the prospect of fixed mortgages.

Trading between London and Chicago is growing, Mr Barkshire argued in a recent interview, and the International Monetary Market, a division of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, is closely involved in establishing a new financial futures exchange in Singapore.

That market should be operating by next March or April. The way would then be open for similar contracts to be traded around the world. The different clearing houses or firms would have accounts with each other and disputes would be settled in the country in

which the contract is sold or closed.

Mr Barkshire, who is also chairman of Mercantile House, a money broking group, said: "I don't think any of that is desperately difficult if the exchange want to do it. And I believe they do want to do it."

Since Liffe started trading in September volume has risen steadily. It reached a record of 7,672 contracts on May 12, largely because of uncertainty about sterling ahead of the election.

But the average in the week to June 2 was a more modest 4,755, and the bulk of business is normally in the long gilt and three-month Eurodollar contracts rather than currencies.

Nevertheless, Liffe has no intention of dropping any contracts, on the theory that a spread is necessary for participants to hedge in unexpected circumstances. On the contrary, it is likely that a new instrument such as a Eurobond contract will be added next year.

Mr Barkshire feels that a hedge against American interest rates is needed, but that the maturity of a Treasury bill contract would be too short. Medium-term gilt contracts and options on existing contracts have also been suggested.

Ex-Hanson man heads UDS

A John Laing director who formerly worked for Hanson Trust has been appointed executive chairman of UDS, the troubled high street retailer which was the subject of a tough fight for control between Hanson and the private Bassishaw consortium.

He is Mr Peter Harper, who sits on the Laing board and runs one of its industrial divisions. He worked for Hanson Trust for 10 years during the 1970s and is in his mid-40s.

Sir Robert Clark, the chairman, and Mr David Jessel have resigned from the UDS board.

Both were non-executive directors who sided against the rest of the board on a number of occasions during the bid battle. It is unclear how much compensation they will receive. "Whatever obligations have to be met will be met," Mr Martin Taylor, Hanson Trust's finance director, said.

Other members of the UDS board, including Mr Stuart Lyons and Mr Robert Lyons, have already left the company. Mr Harper has no retail experience but there are no plans to try to recruit a retailer to the board.

Negotiations are still under way between Hanson Trust, the Burton Group and Bassishaw over the future of Richard Shops and John Collier.

Both Burton and Bassishaw would like the chains. Plans for the management of John Collier to buy it out from UDS are believed to have fallen by the wayside.

Hanson is thought to have asked for an extremely high price for the two chains. Burton originally offered £78m. Bassishaw has so far shown no sign of selling the shares it still owns in UDS.

Pressure increases for Reuters flotation

Further reports over the weekend point to increased pressure for a public flotation of Reuters, the news agency and electronic information service (as predicted in *The Times* last month).

There is almost complete agreement between the national and provincial newspapers that

shares in the company should be offered to the public.

The City estimates that a flotation could value the company at about £1,000m and provide valuable finance to many of Fleet Street's cash-hungry newspapers.

Last year Reuters made profits of £36m and merchant

bankers Warburg are believed to have already been appointed to arrange a public float.

The only obstacle to a full agreement appears to be the row between Associated Newspapers' Lord Rothermere and Fleet Holding's Lord Matthews.

The national newspapers own 41 per cent of Reuters

Lep

Preliminary Announcement

Year ended 31st March 1983

"A year of significant earnings improvement, with brighter prospects ahead."

DAVID RHEAD, CHAIRMAN

Group trading profit increased from £7.3m to £10.6m
Group pre-tax profit increased from £2.1m to £4.1m
Earnings per share increased from 1.4p to 4.4p
Dividends for the year 3.6p per share

- Whitlock U.S.A. has made a further strong profits advance and its contribution is of growing importance to group earnings. Whitlock's expansion programme continues, further enhancing its nationwide coverage and market position in autsparts retailing.
- Investment property values and income levels remain strong, despite the impact of recession in the U.K. A professional revaluation of £49.5m confirms the stability of the asset base.
- Improved trading conditions are now being experienced in many of the group's U.K. operations.

Trading Profit - Whitlock U.S.A.

Year	Total (£ millions)	L.C.P. proportion
79	7.3	
80	8.3	0.3
81	9.5	0.5
82	10.6	1.5
83	10.6	

Trading Profit - Investment Property

Year	£ millions
79	1.6
80	2.2
81	2.8
82	2.9
83	3.0

Trading Profit - Other operations

Year	£ millions
79	6.9
80	6.6
81	4.0
82	2.9
83	

Copies of the 1983 Annual Report (incorporating a special colour insert on the Whitlock U.S.A. operations) can be obtained from the Group Secretary, as from 14th July, 1983.

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Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Agent Bank**Headlam, Sims & Coggins P.L.C.**

Profits reduced but dividend increased. A better year in prospect

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Alec Coggins.

With turnover up 2.84% and the pressure on margins continuing, a profit of £235,000 (1981-£243,900) is respectable given the difficult trading conditions experienced during the year.

The amount of sales per person increased from £28,283 to £31,037. This continuing trend means that we are well placed to take advantage of increased margins when the economy improves.

R. COGGINS & SONS LTD. (Manufacturers of Industrial and Sports Footwear)
Production in the second half of the year did not reach the level due to a downturn in orders for industrial footwear. Prospects for the current half year depend to a degree on the expected upturn in the economy, but steps taken to invite enquiries for additional work to offset any reduction in orders for industrial footwear should prove both beneficial and broaden the Company's base.**SIMLAM LTD.** (Distributors of Sports Footwear and Leisure Goods)
Sales figures during the second half were lower resulting in lower profits. It is most encouraging to report that management accounts show a significant increase in profit levels for the first three months' trading to the end of April 1983.**CENTRE SPORTS LTD.** (Retailers of Sports Goods)
In its first full year, this Company made a loss. It is proposed to continue this experiment for a further six months when a final decision to either curtail or expand this activity will be made. The improvement in performance shown over the first three months of the current year to 1st May, 1983 is encouraging.**DIVIDENDS** The final dividend recommended is 1.8p per ordinary share, making a total for the year of 3.0p per ordinary share. Dividends for the year 1982/83 are expected to be maintained at this level or improved upon.**OUTLOOK** The nation's low level of activity still makes it difficult to forecast trends in the immediate future. However, there are signs of an improvement, and as your Company continues to search for any cost savings that can be achieved, I am hopeful that we can look forward to a better year in prospect.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Tunstall tender seeks £3m

Tunstall Telecom Group takes its bow on the Unlisted Securities market next week with an offer for sale by tender - the fifth in recent weeks.

The trend towards a longer life span among Britain's senior citizens is good news for Tunstall which makes and supplies emergency communications equipment for use by the elderly or infirmed. The equipment is designed to summon assistance in the event of accident, illness or any other emergency.

The 3 million shares are being offered by Hambros Bank at a minimum tender price of 100p and puts the company on a P/E of around 24. This represents 21 per cent of the company's issued share capital including the issue of 1 million new shares.

Tunstall hope to raise £3m from the sale which will be used to expand the existing business.

In the past five years profits at the pre-tax level have grown from £87,000 to £478,000 on turnover up from £1.5m to £3.9m. In the six months to March 31, the group made profits of £53,000 and intend

to make a profits forecast for the full year, which is likely to be about the £800,000 level.

Following the flotation Mr Michael Dawson, chairman of Tunstall, will continue to own 54 per cent of the shares with a further 17 per cent.

Franklin's debut on the USM a few weeks back is to be repeated by Tyndall's offshore interests - only the second unit trust group to be quoted on the USM. Details of the live-off are expected next month when Tyndall-Guardian announces plans to offer 25 per cent of the issued capital.

Dealers in FKI Electricals breathed a sigh of relief last week when the group's full year figures, showing profits up from £1.4m to £1.5m, failed to reveal details of the rights issue the market had been treating itself for.

The market took the view FKI needed the cash to pay for its acquisition of the loss-making English Numbering Machines from the Rank Organisation.

Instead FKI are now considering raising £1.5m by way of

a placing of preference shares to pay for ENM. This will be followed by the closure of its London factory concentrating its production up in Halifax.

Shares of FKI ended the week 1 1/2p higher at 24p. On the bid front, Brammer, the bearing transmission and equipment distributor, launched its agreed bid of 58p for United Electronic Holdings, the hi-fi and video retailer, and one of the USM's founder members.

The terms are 362p in cash and two Brammer shares for every 11 UEH shares.

Once the bid goes unconditional Mr Bennie Linden at UEH will be chairman, while Mr John Head, chairman of Brammer will join the board.

Meanwhile, last week's newcomers to the USM all made encouraging debuts. CATER, the computer terminals manufacturer, opened at 124p compared with the striking price of 155p following its offer by way of a tender. The shares ended the week at 133p.

The smallest priced of the three issues was Sunlight Electronics, the ground to air

communications group heavily involved in defence work, where the 4 million shares were placed at 10p each. First time dealings saw the price open at 15p before ending the week at 14p.

Now that the general election is out of the way we should soon hear details of Security Centres' plans to float off its US interests, including Jewellers Protection Services.

Brokers De Zoete & Bevan are reckoned to have been appointed to handle the live-off which is to trade under the name of SCUSA. Brokers Heselton Moss are holding a seminar entitled "Understanding the USM" on Thursday at the phyllis Court Club, Henley-on-Thames.

The meeting will be attended by directors and advisers of companies considering joining the USM. Tickets, including the cost of lunch and drinks, are available from Broad St Associates, 15 Great Saint Thomas Apostle, London EC4V 3BB.

Michael Clark

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Green	Div	Price	Chgs	Green	Div	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Green	Div	Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Green	Div
£		last	on	div	div	£	on	div	div	£		last	on	div	div	£		last	on	div	div
		Friday	week	£	p/c			£	p/c			Friday	week	£	p/c			Friday	week	£	p/c
12.1m	A & G Security	248	-	2.6	1.4	46.4		2,890,000	Gold Laurence	326	-	4.2	2.4	-		300,000	Wentfield Frisco	10	-	-	-
610,000	Adams	27	-	1.6	1.3	18.3		1,000,000	Granger Ltd	385	-	2.1	2.8	-		2,500,000	Wentfield Frisco	10	-	-	-
7,837,000	Adams	27	-	1.6	1.3	18.3		1,000,000	Granger Ltd	385	-	2.1	2.8	-		2,500,000	Wentfield Frisco	10	-	-	-
12.1m	Adams	27	-	1.6	1.3	18.3		1,000,000	Granger Ltd	385	-	2.1	2.8	-		2,500,000	Wentfield Frisco	10	-	-	-
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12.1m	Adams	27	-	1.6	1.3	18.3															

'Inflation is to be repressed with permanent high unemployment. That hardly qualifies as a cure'

The Volcker riddle: Is he really a closet Keynesian?

If he or won't he be pointed (where he is Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board) makes a paragon guessing game. The important question is, will he or won't he pander to the recovery of the economy?

It is well to remember that in the four years of Mr Volcker's tenure there have been two serious recoveries (in late 79 and in late 1980), but each time he pandered to the high interest rates. As contradictory as it may seem, there is a three-part consensus in the financial community.

The current recovery will continue at a 3 per cent to 4 per cent annual growth rate as far as the economic eye can see.

Interest rates have fallen as far as they are going to.

With current real interest rates, the economic recovery will peter out.

What is there in the current recovery that makes it different from the two previous recoveries? Why will this recovery continue when the other failed?

Well, an optimist might say: in this recovery the Fed abandoned monetarism and is letting the money supply grow rapidly. This time the Fed will not strangle the recovery.

But, the pessimist might say: this means that the Fed's difficulties were caused by the mistaken shift of the Fed on interest rate targeting to money supply targeting under Volcker in the autumn of 1979.

Given that, the chairman was responsible for shifting the Federal Reserve Board to the very doctrines that caused the previous recoveries to fade.

Would he not therefore be fired stop him from absorbing this recovery?

No, says the optimist. Inflation has been beaten and the economy does not need to be shipped with slow growth in the money supply.

But, says the pessimist, does high rate of growth in the money supply, by the very

doctrines of monetarism, not mean that inflation will soon break out again and therefore long-term interest rates will remain high, choking off the recovery?

So the argument goes. While the reappointment of Mr Volcker affects at most two people - himself and his possible successor - everyone had unfortunately been a participant in his economic experiment with monetarism.

Is monetarism a colossal failure (having brought on the greatest depression since the Great Depression) or a smashing success (now that inflation seems to be cured)?

Theories must be judged on whether they work or do not work, but this only gets one into the sticky question of what is meant by a theory working.

Here one can only look at what the proponents of the theory claimed before the experiment began.

When the Reagan Administration came into office, it claimed that monetarism in conjunction with supply-side economics could stop inflation without stopping the economy.

Judged in light of the Administration's predictions of what would happen - high growth and low unemployment - monetarism is a failure.

More cautious, academically-based monetarists have always maintained that it might take a short, mild recession to stop inflation but that full employment would quickly return.

Here again, the predictions were wrong. No one would describe what has gone on as a short, mild recession.

The monetarists have also always maintained that the interest rates (the actual rate of interest minus the rate of inflation) move in step with the rate of growth of the money supply. A slow rate of growth of the money supply could not cause high real interest rates.

Yet, real interest rates are at record levels. Why?

In August last year, the Federal Reserve Board was forced to abandon its slow money growth policy. The reasons were as simple as they

were compelling. Without a quick injection of money from the United States, Mexico would have defaulted with unknown repercussions on what was then a very wobbly Wall Street. But Mexico in turn used that money to meet its debt obligations with American banks, leading to an increase in the American money supply.

Unwilling to admit that they were abandoning monetarism and that Mexico was in as bad a shape as it was, the Fed invented some technical excuses for what became a rapid growth in the money supply - namely, that so many new money market accounts were coming into existence that it was impossible to measure the money supply accurately. This was the most transparent of fig leaves. If the Fed had wanted a slow rate of growth in the money supply, it could have had it.

If predictions do not come true and men are forced to abandon the prescriptions behind those predictions, what is left? The theory is wrong, or it has been poorly implemented.

Not surprisingly the proponents of monetarism come to the latter conclusion. They contend that monetarism failed because there was too much short-run volatility in money supply growth. The money supply was on target from year to year, but the month-to-month swings were too great.

This made it hard for the public to follow the underlying trends. And without the assurance in the public's mind that the Fed was pursuing a slow, long-term growth, the Fed's policies lost credibility. This lack of credibility created expectations of higher inflation in the future, resulting in the currently high interest rates.

While inflationary expectations are a possible explanation of high long-term real interest rates, such expectations do not explain high short-term real interest rates. The only rate of inflation that should be built into today's short-term rates is today's inflation rate and we know what it is.

But just as important, one must explain why the Fed made

mistakes. Why did it not run monetarism correctly? Was Mr Volcker really a closet Keynesian? So far most explanations try to place the blame on bureaucratic lethargy. But is that really credible: the economy going down the tubes because some bureaucrats are not willing to work hard and do it right? That is hard to believe.

When the time comes to explain those high real interest rates to Congressional committees, Mr Volcker points to the federal deficit. But it has always been an axiom of monetarism that government deficits do not matter. The Keynesians are the ones who believe that deficits are important.

By the very fact that he points at the deficit the chairman is indicating his own disbelief in the theories that he himself inaugurated at the Fed. Hardly a paragon of intellectual consistency.

The evidence is clear. Monetarism did not deliver what it promised. No one even believes that monetarism has cured the inflation problem. Inflation has been stopped with the traditional means - a large depression - but neither the Fed nor the Reagan Administration thinks it would be possible to go back to full employment without rekindling inflation.

Inflation is to be repressed with permanent high unemployment. That hardly qualifies as a cure.

The Fed and the Administration are drifting, printing money more rapidly than they want, but afraid not to; praying for recovery, but unable to articulate why current high interest rates will not abort this recovery. They are practising Keynesianism but afraid to junk monetarism.

As the British say, muddling through. But as the British also indicate, history is not generally kind to muddlers.

Lester C Thurow

The author is professor of economics and management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



Capital markets welcome biggest Eurobond

A \$1.5 billion (£937.5m) seven-year floating rate note issue of the European Economic Community, the largest Eurobond offering so far, got a warm reception on the international capital markets.

The notes, which pay half-yearly interest at 0.125 basis points over London interbank offered rates (Libor) for six-month Eurodollar deposits, were priced at par. In premarket trading, underwriters were making the issue available to large investors at 99.20 or 99.25. This discount was well within the 1.31 per cent commission structure.

Coupon rates were fixed on the basis of Friday's Libor rate, the initial coupon would be 10 per cent for the next six months. Considering that the notes can

be purchased at a discount, the yield would be more than a point higher than the return available on six-month United States Treasury bills, analysts said.

The issue gives holders the option of redeeming at par in five years.

An unusual feature is that if note holders waive their option to redeem in five years, then an extra 0.125 per cent will be added to underwriting fees. This amount presumably will be given to investors so that the effect will be to provide a return of about 0.25 points over Libor for a seven-year commitment but only 0.125 points over Libor for what amounts to a five-year commitment, market specialists said.

BICC names new deputy chairman

Sir William Barlow has been appointed non-executive deputy chairman of BICC.

The Viscount Bridport has been made an executive director of Chase Manhattan. Mr Anthony Raikes will take over as executive director on July 1.

Sir Peter Dadsen, already a director of Private Patients Plan has become deputy chairman. Dr Lotte Newman has been appointed a director.

Mr Clive Lewis, senior partner Clive Lewis & Partners, has become president-elect of FIACI (The International Real Estate Federation).

Mr Michael Short, the secretary of The London Life Association has joined the board.

Mr Peter N. O. Robinson has been appointed managing director of Bishopsgate Insurance and its subsidiary Lendenhall Insurance.

Mr Colin A. Griffith has been made deputy managing director of Mocatta & Goldsmid. Mr Michael Alexander, managing director of Mocatta Commercial has been appointed to the board of Mocatta & Goldsmid.

Mr Alex Heath has joined the board of directors of Mocatta Commercial.

Mr A. Sherazee has been appointed chairman and chief executive of Blackfries Insurance, a subsidiary of Unilever in succession to Mr J. A. Dixon who retires on June 30.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr Patrick E. Cooper has joined the board of M. K. Electronic Group as a non-executive director.

Mr Cedric Moore has joined The Fletcher McNeice Partnership as partner in charge of their London design office.

Mr Michael Burns has been appointed general manager and Mr Mitch Brown a director and assistant general manager of Equity & Law (Managed Funds).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 1/2 %
Barclays	10 1/2 %
BCCI	10 1/2 %
Consolidated Crds	10 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co	10 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	10 1/2 %
Midland Bank	10 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	10 1/2 %
TSB	10 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 1/2 %

* 7 day deposits on basis of 100,000, 200,000, 500,000 and 1,000,000.

STEP BACK AND STEP FORWARD

The Senior Course is intended for senior managers from Britain and overseas who need to step back from their immediate day-to-day activities in order to equip themselves for the tasks ahead, and prepare for higher responsibility.

This four-week residential course at Henley's senior business school is world-renowned for helping managers to improve their awareness of changing economic and social environments; to sharpen management skills; to review the latest thinking about management practice; to improve their ability to formulate strategy.

The course also offers a unique opportunity to exchange views and experiences with senior managers from different employment backgrounds and from different countries.

For hundreds of successful senior managers the course has been a significant gateway to broader responsibilities, requiring knowledge and persuasive skill beyond their own professional and functional areas.

The next courses will be held:
5th - 30th September, 1983
19th March - 13th April, 1984

For more information write or telephone, The Registrar, Henley The Management College, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, RG9 3AU. Tel: 0494-166 522. Telex: 849026 HENLEY G quoting ref. T13/6

Henley
The Management College
THE SENIOR COURSE

Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration, accompanied by a completed registration form, when the final instalment is paid, unless payment in full has been made before the due date, in which case they must be surrendered for registration not later than 22nd August 1983.

Until the close of business on 21st September 1983, Stock issued in accordance with this prospectus will be known as 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock 1988 "A". The interest due on 25th October 1983 will be paid separately on holdings of the existing 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock 1988 and on holdings of "A" Stock as at the close of business on 21st September 1983. Consequently, interest mandates, authorities for income tax exemption and other notifications recorded in respect of holdings of existing Stock will not be applied to the payment of interest due on 25th October 1983 on holdings of "A" Stock.

The last date for lodgment at the Bank of England of transfers for registration as "A" Stock will be 19th September 1983. After this date, for purposes of certification, the "A" Stock will not be distinguished from the existing 9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock 1988. From the opening of business on 22nd September 1983, the "A" Stock will be distinguished from the existing Stock.

Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 25 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2SB, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 1st Floor, 20 Colander Street, Belfast, BT1 5BN; at Mullens & Co., 13 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
10th June 1983

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (B), Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 AM ON THURSDAY, 16TH JUNE 1983, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 25 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2SB, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 1st Floor, 20 Colander Street, Belfast, BT1 5BN; at Mullens & Co., 13 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6AN; or at any office of The Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £800,000,000
9 1/2 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988
MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £95.00 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND
We tender in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 10th June 1983 as follows:
Amount of tendered Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £100 and in multiples of £100.

Amount of Stock tendered for Multiple of £100

Amount of deposit enclosed, being £40.00 for every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for (shown in Box 1 above):

The price tendered per £100 Stock, being a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price of £95.00:

We hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, as provided by the said prospectus.

We request that any letter of allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address shown below:

1983

SIGNATURE, of, or on behalf of, tenderer

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS MISS FORENAME(S) IN FULL SURNAME

FULL POSTAL ADDRESS:

POST-TOWN COUNTRY POSTCODE

A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques must be payable to "Bank of England" and must be drawn on a bank in the United Kingdom, and must be payable to the order of the Bank of England, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

The price tendered must be a multiple of 25p and not less than the minimum tender price, if no price is stated, the tender will be deemed to have been made at the minimum tender price. Each tender must be for one allotment and at one price.

Letters of allotment may be made for a less amount than £100 Stock. In the event of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will, when refunded, be remitted by cheque despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer; if no allotment is made the amount paid as deposit will be returned likewise. Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment but no discount will be allowed on such payment. Interest may be charged on a day-to-day basis on an overdraft amount which may be accepted at a rate equal to the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for seven day deposits in sterling ("LIBOR") plus 1 per cent per annum. Such rate will be determined by the Bank of England by reference to market quotations, on the due date for the relevant payment, for LIBOR obtained from such source or sources as the Bank of England shall consider appropriate. Default in due payment of any amount in respect of the Stock will render the allotment of such Stock liable to cancellation and any amount previously paid to be forfeited.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100 on written request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or by any of the Branches of the Bank of England, on any date not later than 16th August 1983. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of allotment (but a letter cannot be split if any payment is overdue).

For the purposes of the 1982 final scrip dividend of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the average last dealt price of the company's ordinary shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange Limited for the five trading days up to and including 27th May, 1983 was HK\$12.52. The number of new ordinary shares which ordinary shareholders will receive will be calculated by multiplying the number of ordinary shares, in respect of which they have not elected to receive cash of HK\$0.56 per ordinary share, by the following fraction:-

0.56
12.52

Fractions of new ordinary shares will be aggregated and sold for the benefit of the company.

Thus a holder of 2,000 ordinary shares, in respect of which he has not elected to receive cash, will receive 88 new ordinary shares.

The payment of the final dividend is subject to the approval of ordinary shareholders at the annual general meeting of the company convened for 8th June, 1983.

By Order of the Board
K. W. Young
Company Secretary
Hong Kong, 28th May, 1983

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Rent Act legislation. With a genuine interest in student welfare. An ability to work effectively and sensitively with landlords, students and College staff essential. Car owner and current driving license desirable.

Letters of application and curriculum vitae to:

Dr V. H. Williams, Dean, College of St Mark and St John, Derriford Road, Plymouth, PL6 8BH.

Closing date for application - seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

ST JAMES'S Secretarial College, Full Time, Evening and Saturday Afternoon Courses

University Appointments

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS

Following the award of a British Heart Foundation Research Grant to Dr. Elmer and a Little Institute Research Fellowship to Dr. Fry, the Department of Physiology is seeking to undertake research and teaching in the following areas:

(1) one post is tenable for 3 years. It is hoped to attract candidates whose research interests lie in the area of biochemistry and physiology of cardiac muscle and who would work in association with Dr. Elmer.

(2) one post is tenable for up to 5 years. It is hoped to attract candidates with experience of biochemical and/or immunological techniques and an interest in the physiology of the heart. The salary for this post will be £11,000 per annum, plus £1,100 per annum for research and teaching expenses.

Applications should be made to Professor J. B. S. Hume, Department of Physiology, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, and should include a curriculum vitae and references. The closing date for applications is 15 July 1983. Salary will be £11,000 per annum, plus £1,100 per annum for research and teaching expenses.

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School

(University of London)

Applications are invited for the post of

SECRETARY OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

available from 1 August 1983

The post will also include a role in the Joint School comprising The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, the Faculty of Medical Postgraduate Institutes of Laryngology and Otolaryngology, and of Orthopaedics, and of Urology.

Further particulars are available from the Dean to whom all enquiries should be addressed. Applications in writing with full curriculum vitae by first post 11 July 1983 to The Dean, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London, W1P 7PN.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

FELLOWSHIP AND COLLEGE LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY

Applications are invited for a Fellowship and College Lectureship in History from 1 October 1983 in the field of either the Economic and Social History of England from 1400 to 1700 or the History since 1800. The appointment will be for three years, with the possibility of reappointment for two years thereafter. The Fellow will be expected to teach in the history department and to supervise postgraduate research. The salary for the Fellowship is £11,000 per annum, plus £1,100 per annum for research and teaching expenses. The salary for the College Lectureship is £11,000 per annum, plus £1,100 per annum for research and teaching expenses. The closing date for applications is 15 July 1983.

Applications should be sent to the Master's Secretary by 7 July 1983 and should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees.

8 June 1983

University of Durham

TEMPORARY LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited for temporary posts of Library Assistant in the University Library. The posts, which would suit recent graduates seeking pre-library experience, are available from 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984.

The salary will be £4,084 per annum (under review). Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Durham, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 1TA (Tel: 64488), to BE RETURNED BY FRIDAY 17 JULY 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA

TEMPORARY POST IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a temporary post in the Department of Economics. The post is for a period of 12 months, from 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984. The salary is £11,000 per annum, plus £1,100 per annum for research and teaching expenses. The closing date for applications is 15 July 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in the Department of Mathematics. The post is for a period of 12 months, from 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984. The salary is £11,000 per annum, plus £1,100 per annum for research and teaching expenses. The closing date for applications is 15 July 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPUTY LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Librarian in the Department of Library Services. The post is for a period of 12 months, from 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984. The salary is £11,000 per annum, plus £1,100 per annum for research and teaching expenses. The closing date for applications is 15 July 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in the Department of International Law. The post is for a period of 12 months, from 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984. The salary is £11,000 per annum, plus £1,100 per annum for research and teaching expenses. The closing date for applications is 15 July 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a temporary post in the Department of Physics. The post is for a period of 12 months, from 1 September 1983 to 31 August 1984. The salary is £11,000 per annum, plus £1,100 per annum for research and teaching expenses. The closing date for applications is 15 July 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Joining a white-collar union

The 1980s can claim to be the decade of the consumer. Specialist and general magazines, the local and national press and radio and television all give advice on "Best Buys" and consumers' rights. The range is vast; from personal finance to pop-up toasters, from cars to corn-plasters - yet one area is always omitted. It is never suggested which union one should join.

Such advice can be inappropriate as often there is little choice, either practically or theoretically, although the closest shop - that great media boggy - is rarely in evidence in the professional, managerial or scientific sectors. These are the areas of greatest trade union growth, even though membership overall has declined as unemployment has risen.

For a young person getting a job for the first time, whether to join a union and if so which one, are decisions difficult to make. This is especially because little information is available and the subject is rarely broached either in schools or universities. In general, manual jobs are more heavily unionized than white-collar ones; there are more union members as a percentage of the whole in large rather than smaller enterprises, and public sector is more unionized than the private, in both manual and white-collar areas. Even so many unions do exist for white-collar workers; unions based on status, on qualifications, or just general unions.

There is little point in joining a trade union if it cannot do anything for you unless there are overriding political reasons for doing so. Consequently, if a union is recognized by an employer for bargaining purposes, then that is the one to join. From the point of view of a new employee, especially a young one, it is the bargaining on wages and conditions of service and the legal and disciplinary functions of a union that are the most important.

In large organizations salaries are set by the unions, whether one is a member or not. The choice is not entirely straightforward, however. Problems can, and do arise when a person wishes to join a non-recognized union or when either more than one union, or no unions, are recognized.

It is possible to be a member of more than one union at the same time although it can be somewhat expensive. There are rules administered by the TUC which preclude union swapping or the joining of inappropriate unions - that is those which do not have agreements with the employer when other unions do. White-collar unions are by far the heaviest users of the TUC procedures designed to settle this kind of inter-union dispute. By no means all unions are TUC affiliates.

The British Medical and Dental associations (BMA and BDA), The

Royal College of Nursing and a host of staff unions or associations are independent of the TUC. The fate of most staff associations appears to be a merger with a more traditional union, although the bank staff and some insurance and building society staff associations have held themselves aloof for some considerable time.

Some of the choices are easily made. New entrants to the Civil Service will join their appropriate unions for their grade or their department, if they join a union at all. Senior people join the First Division Association (FDA), Inland Revenue staff join the Inland Revenue Staff Federation (IRSF) and scientific grades the Institution of Professional Civil Servants (IPCS).

Local government, the health service and public utilities administrative staffs all have one union, the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO), the only one with bargaining rights. Teachers have the choice of two TUC affiliates as do academics, although in general the Association of University Teachers has national bargaining rights. Journalists, however, can

sometimes choose between the National Union of Journalists or the Institute of Journalists, which is not connected to the TUC. Actors, musicians, and film and television people have virtually only one union to join in each discipline.

Professionals tend to have professional associations, only some of which have pretensions to be, or act as, trade unions. The BMA and BDA are examples of unions, the Law Society, the Bar Association, and the Engineering Institute are examples of "non-unions". There have been campaigns to recruit professionals and specific or general administrators of the private sector into the trade union movement. These campaigns have been conducted across a wide spectrum of unions ranging from the

predictable, such as the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) to the more unlikely, Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Trade Union (EPTU). In such areas, the choice is the most bewildering, competition the fiercest.

A person getting a job in finance can join the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU), ASTMS, the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (APEX), or a staff association if it exists. However the choice of joining either ASTMS or APEX is not available in, say, Barclays Bank, while in building societies, merchant banks, the Stock Exchange or brokerage, union membership is low, if it exists at all. Some of the manual workers' unions, notably the Transport and General Workers' Union, the General Municipal and Boilermakers' Union and the EPTU have white-collar sections.

A variant on this theme is the technical section of the Engineering Union (TASS), which is autonomous in its own right. In either general management or within specific skills like computing, several unions are competing for members. TASS, the Engineers and Managers' Association (EMA), ASTMS, APEX, TGWU, ACTTS, GMBTU/MATSA, EPTU/ESMA, all have claims to be considered and all have allegiances and devotees.

As new types of jobs in new companies and new industries appear, so the traditional pattern of craft and trade unions is breaking down. In white-collar areas the level of sophistication within the trade unions is now so high and evenly spread that workers in the new grey areas have a difficult choice to make. The decision might be made on political stances, on personalities, or on the union's other connections, especially within the same enterprise. At a time of high unemployment and with an anti-union ethic still prevalent in Britain, it is wise to shop around.

A new way into accounting

School leavers seeking a career in accountancy but lacking the qualifications to take professional examinations will be interested in a new entry route via the Association of Accountancy Technicians (AAT).

The minimum requirements to become an AAT student are four O-levels or Grade 1 CSEs. As well as a basic grounding in accounting techniques, the technician qualification includes subjects such as Business Law, Data Processing and Economics which ensure students will not be restricted to pure accountancy work. A fully qualified member (MAAT)

has the opportunity to progress to the professional examinations of the various accountancy bodies. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountants (CIPFA), the Association of Certified Accountants (ACCA), the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants (ICMA) all accept the AAT qualification as equivalent to and exempting from their foundation course.

Further information is available from the Association of Accounting Technicians, 20 Jockey's Fields, London WC1R 4BN (01-405 4961/3).

University Appointments

Principal



The Institute is seeking a Principal to take up appointment by the Autumn of 1984. The Principal is the Institute's chief academic and administrative officer, and leads in the formulation of academic and other policies for the future development of the Institute. The Institute is independently incorporated by Royal Charter and receives its grant directly from the University Grants Committee. It is also the Faculty of Technology in the University of Manchester. Currently it has, in 21 departments, approximately 4,500

full-time students, 420 members of the academic staff, including 47 Professors, and 1,400 members of the non-teaching staff. The Chairman of the Council, F.A. Russell, FR, MBE, invites interested persons, who believe they could offer appropriate qualifications and experience, to communicate with him under private cover, when further particulars of the appointment will be supplied. Correspondence should be addressed to him, c/o The Registrar, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD. The Institute reserves the right to invite candidates for the Principalship.

UMIST

The University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

University college of swansea

THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

National Institute of Labour Studies

RESEARCH FELLOW

(Two Positions)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified economists for two positions of Research Fellow in the National Institute of Labour Studies.

The appointees will be expected to take leading roles in research projects in the areas of industrial relations, labour market, and human resources. The principal research interests of the Institute are wages and prices, employment and unemployment, and industrial relations and worker satisfaction. The appointees will be expected to publish a significant volume of their research output, and in general to develop national reputations in labour studies.

The successful applicants would normally be expected to hold a higher degree and have relevant research experience. Appointment is available in the first instance for a period of up to two years. Appointment from another organization is acceptable. Informal enquiries may be directed to the Director of the Institute, Professor R. J. Blandy, in the University.

Salary scale SA19-33S - SA29-46T. Further information about the positions and the details required of applicants may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications should be lodged in duplicate with the Registrar, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042, by 15 July 1983.

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY

Director of Continuing Education

Applications are invited for the newly-created post of Director of Continuing Education. He or she will be responsible for the development and expansion of the University's Continuing Education Programme and will have to build a department from scratch. At present, the University's efforts in this field are organized by individual departments. The new director will take responsibility for the co-ordination of these departments and develop new courses, using as far as possible the services of existing academic staff. Enthusiasm and commitment are vital, but must be matched by experience as a teacher and researcher, together with previous involvement at a senior level in a university department of Continuing or Adult Education. It is likely that the new Director's academic background will be scientific or technological.

The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 per annum, plus £1,188 per annum London Allowance, with USS pension. Further particulars from the Personnel Secretary, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 3PH, or telephone Uxbridge 37188 extension 49. Closing date for applications is 8 July 1983.

Educational

Which school for your child?

It takes expert knowledge to judge which of several hundred schools offer the best opportunities for your child. Our counselling is free and objective. It covers every aspect of education, from preparatory to finishing schools, from finance to psychologists. Do come and see us. With such a wealth of information available, we prefer to counsel parents on a personal basis. Our offices are just six minutes by Underground from Marble Arch. (Truman & Knightley)

THE TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 78 (TT) NOTTING HILL GATE, LONDON W11 3LL. TEL: 01-727 1242.

SCHILLER International University

Secretarial Courses

Language Training

Business Studies

Liberal Arts Course

Resident and Day Students

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TUESDAY

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Cee-fax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Flix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; holiday advice between 7.30 and 7.45; cockery hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Closes down at 9.00.

9.00 You and Me. For the under fives, presented by Chantala Chokshi (r) 10.15 For Schools. Colleges: Music Time 10.30 World Cup Cricket. Live coverage of the games between England and Pakistan at Lord's and India and Australia from Trent Bridge. Introduced by Peter West and Tony Lewis. There are also news of the matches between New Zealand and Sri Lanka at Bristol and West Indies and Zimbabwe at Worcester.

1.00 For Schools. Colleges: Energy from the Sun 11.20 World Cup Cricket. Further live coverage of the games between England and Pakistan at Lord's and India and Australia from Trent Bridge. Introduced by Peter West and Tony Lewis. There are also news of the matches between New Zealand and Sri Lanka at Bristol and West Indies and Zimbabwe at Worcester.

1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandra Marshall. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles 1.27 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.30 Cee-fax. For the very young (r)

1.45 World Cup Cricket 2.01 For Schools. Colleges: Words and Pictures 2.15 World Cup Cricket. Live coverage of the games at Lord's and Trent Bridge 2.33 Regional news (not London or Scotland)

3.55 Play School. Show earlier on BBC 2 4.30 Sports Scene. An animated cartoon fiction adventure entitled The Jupiter Spore (r) 4.40 The Littlest Hobo. 5.05 Newsround presented by Paul McDowell. 5.10 Blue Peter tests barbecue foods.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six presented by the Cook, Laurie Mayer and Fran Morrison.

6.25 Nationwide includes Hugh Scott's Watchdog item.

6.50 Living Legends. Magnus Magnusson traces the story of the medieval Lord Mayor of London, Dick Whittington (r).

7.20 Matt Houston. The millionaire detective investigates the mysterious death of the world's top astrologer. Was he really killed by visitors from outer space?

8.10 Panorama presented by Richard Lindley. Michael Cockrell with a behind-the-scenes look during and after the election campaign of the major parties.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Play of the Month: The Gay Lord Quex, by Arthur Wing Pinero. Farce comedy about a middle-aged rake who becomes engaged to a young woman half his age and the efforts of the young woman's best friend to sabotage the wedding plans. Starring Anton Rodgers, Lucy Gutteridge and Hannah Gordon.

1.25 News headlines.

1.30 Plague of Hearts. The modern epidemic of heart disease investigated by Dr Michael O'Donnell. The first in a new three-part series.

1.55 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 8.45 and 7.45; cartoon at 8.55; review of the morning papers at 7.05; 7.35 David Frost interviews Christopher Reeve; Elvis Costello pop video at 7.55; going for a laugh in Birmingham at 8.05; 8.30 Jimmy Greaves previews television programmes; Royal Ascot 20 years ago remembered with a guest at 9.05; exercises with Muesli at 9.15.

TV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: Underwater cartoon fantasy 9.47 Computer in the Classroom 10.04 How the media represents Britain's black communities 10.31 Learning by experience 10.48 Religious education 11.00 Elementary arithmetic 11.22 The work of a health visitor 11.30 The Impact of industry on our lives

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with T for Tortoise 12.10 Let's Pretend (r) 12.30 Collectors' Corner. The first of a new series presented by Jenny Handley

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin 1.30 Thames news from Robin Houston 1.30 City Priest. Father Michael Hollings, Roman Catholic priest of St Mary of the Angels, Baywater, talks about his life in one of London's most sensitive areas (r)

2.00 Best Bet. Condemnation. When the Hurricane Struck. A two-part drama about an apartment block in Florida threatened by a hurricane. (r)

3.50 Cartoons: Bugs Bunny in Acrobatic Bunny (r) 4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Cartoon Speedy and Daffy in a Squeak in the Deep (r) 4.30 The New Fantastic Four 4.45 Play: The Keeper, by Alan Garner. A pair of ghost hunters prepare to spend the night in a supposedly haunted cottage. Starring Janet Maw and Tim Woodward 5.15 Different Strokes

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news 6.25 Help Community action news from Tom Snow 6.35 Crossroads. The arrival of Eddie Lee unnerves David and Barbara Hunter 7.00 Village Earth. Voting with your Feet. Brendan Gormley, Oxford's Field Director in West Africa examines the way relief money is being used in the drought-stricken African country of Upper Volta

7.30 Coronation Street. Hilda Ogden learns about the impending rise in rates for the chipmunk.

8.00 Michael Berrymore. The last show of the present series featuring the new, to television comedian who seems to have a happy rapport with his audience

8.30 World in Action: The Heroin Problem. An investigation into Britain's rapidly growing heroin business

9.00 Quincy. The investigative pathologist is on a case of the supposed suicide of an 80-year-old man and discovers evidence of physical abuse on the man's body

10.00 News

10.30 Hill Street Blues: Moon Over Uranus - The Sagitt. Captain Furlio is on the carpet and officer Renko rescues three people from a burning building

11.30 Film: Condemners of Blood (r) (1978) starring Boris Karloff and Christopher Lee. Horror story about a body-snatcher working primitive London hospitals

12.55 Close with Sir Michael Hordern

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Rural Land Use. 6.30 The Crisp Revolution. 6.55 Maths: Taylor Polynomials. 7.20 Something New Under the Sun? 7.45 Roman Architecture and Town Planning. 8.10 Closes down.

10.15 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey and Ben Thomas. The story is The Tale of the Black Cat, adapted by Carl Winters.

10.40 World Cup Cricket. Live coverage of the games from Lord's between England and Pakistan and from Trent Bridge between India and Australia. In the 1983 Prudential World Cup introduced by Peter West and Tony Lewis. The commentators are Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Tom Graveney, Tony Greig, Ted Dexter and Frank Tyson. There are also news from the matches between New Zealand and Sri Lanka at Bristol and West Indies against Zimbabwe at Worcester. There is a half-hour interval at 1.05.

7.35 News summary with subtitles.

7.40 The Good Old Way. The first of four films starting the pioneers of today's folk-song revival. Features the Winterton of Yorkshire who are filmed at the Co-op Folk Club, Nottingham.

8.00 Call My Bluff. More imaginative definitions of obscure words from Patricia Hodge and Nick Ross, captained by Arthur Marshall and Joanna Lumley and Hugh Leonard under the leadership of Frank Muir. Robert Robinson is the arbiter.

8.30 Dancing Girls. The first of four films that look at the dance from the point of view of the dancer. Sixteen-year-old Laura Tapping's story is told today. How does she cope with the problem that faces every prospective dancer - to get a job you must have a union card but you cannot receive a union card if you haven't got a job (r).

8.30 Petula Clark. Part two of the concert featuring the popular singer celebrating her thirty years in show business. Recorded at the Royal Albert Hall with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Kenny Clayton.

9.00 Quincy. The investigative pathologist is on a case of the supposed suicide of an 80-year-old man and discovers evidence of physical abuse on the man's body

10.00 News

10.30 Hill Street Blues: Moon Over Uranus - The Sagitt. Captain Furlio is on the carpet and officer Renko rescues three people from a burning building

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12.55 Close with Sir Michael Hordern

CHANNEL 4

5.00 A Kind of Living. In the fourth of her series on self-sufficiency across Susan Pennington explores the traditional crafts of spinning and weaving and the more unusual one of curing sheep skins.

5.30 Loose Talk. The last in series of freewheeling, interesting gossip and news show presented by Steve Taylor. His guests are Victor Roma, Eileen, the black actor and comedian; Steve Machete a young American lawyer who specialises in setting-up record deals for British bands; and Tony Gilliam who introduces actors from the latest Monty Python film, The Meaning of Life. Music is provided by Tanpopo Tudor who performs his latest record, The Hayrick Song and Jack Holland with a 50-year-old rock and roll song, Flip, Flop and Fly.

6.30 Numbers at Work presented by Fred Harris.

7.00 Channel Four News with headlines at 7.30 and business news at 7.40. There is also the weekly news and current affairs programme presented by the news.

7.50 Comment. On the soap-box this evening is Mary Kalor, writer and lecturer on arms control and international security.

8.00 International Volleyball. The final of the World Women's Championship between Holland and West Germany introduced by Dee Hepburn. The commentators at the Aston Villa Sports Centre are Donna Cox, Hollander and Keith Nicholls.

8.00 Vietnam: Home From USA. Tonight's ninth episode in the 12-part examination of the Vietnam conflict concentrates on the efforts of the United States and North Vietnam to reach a negotiated settlement. The programme also explores Nixon and Kissinger's 'Vietnamization' policy and the domestic reaction to America's continued presence in Vietnam. Other issues covered include the transfer of POWs and the 1972 Christmas bombing of Hanoi.

10.00 St Elsewhere. In this week's episode of the black comedy series set in a run-down Boston hospital psychiatrist Hugh Sale has a problem when two of his patients, who at times, believe they are birds, try to convince him that they are ready to face the outside world.

11.00 Tenney Lambert is Dead OK? Drama written by Irishman Ray Brennan that tells the story in a series of flashbacks of young social misfit Tenney, from London's East End, who has wasted his time at school and eventually finds himself caught up in the vicious Borsari system. Later the friendship he strikes up with a coloured boy in the institution is threatened when he is persuaded to join the National Front. Starring Perry Parake.

11.40 Open University: Fossils of Dinosaurs. 12.15 Telephone Switching. 2.10 Fairy Tale Democracy. Ends at approximately 1.10.

11.40 Close down.

11.40 Close down.

CHOICE

performances plus Evelyn Laye's cameo as Quex's aunt more than make up for the rather stagey scenery that tends to detract from the pleasure of this production.

World in Action: The Heroin Problem. A series of three documentaries that have as their central character Chester Nimmo, a Liberal peer and former cabinet colleague of Lloyd George. Nimmo, as narrator, recalls his harsh early life as the son of a penniless Devon farmworker and lay-preacher. Cary's powers of description paint the recollections of Nimmo's youth including a desperate battle to stem a fast-rising tide and the simple, blind faith of villagers as they patiently wait for the second coming of Christ.

10.00 News Briefing. 10.10 Farming Week. 10.20 Shipping Forecast. 10.30 Today including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 The News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.35, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.

8.35 The Week on 4. 8.45 Open Access (new series) written and read by Harry Secombe (r). 8.57 Weather. Travel. 9.00 News. 9.15 The Week with Richard Baker. 9.20 News. 9.30 The Week with Richard Baker. 9.40 News. 9.50 The Week with Richard Baker. 10.00 News. 10.10 The Week with Richard Baker. 10.20 News. 10.30 The Week with Richard Baker. 10.40 News. 10.50 The Week with Richard Baker. 11.00 News. 11.10 The Week with Richard Baker. 11.20 News. 11.30 The Week with Richard Baker. 11.40 News. 11.50 The Week with Richard Baker. 12.00 News. 12.10 The Week with Richard Baker. 12.20 News. 12.30 The Week with Richard Baker. 12.40 News. 12.50 The Week with Richard Baker. 1.00 News. 1.10 The Week with Richard Baker. 1.20 News. 1.30 The Week with Richard Baker. 1.40 News. 1.50 The Week with Richard Baker. 2.00 News. 2.10 The Week with Richard Baker. 2.20 News. 2.30 The Week with Richard Baker. 2.40 News. 2.50 The Week with Richard Baker. 3.00 News. 3.10 The Week with Richard Baker. 3.20 News. 3.30 The Week with Richard Baker. 3.40 News. 3.50 The Week with Richard Baker. 4.00 News. 4.10 The Week with 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